The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII......NO. 5412. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Decision of the Senate Relative to the President's Nominations.

Debate in the Senate on the Pacific Railroad Bill.

Resumption of Specie Payments Discussed in the House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The Republicans of the Senate met in conference this morning on the subject of making further confirmations of Mr. JOHNSON'S appointments. Mr. ANTHONY presided, and after a lively debate, in which the large majority agreed on the main point, it was resolved by a vote of twenty-five to eight, not to make any further confirmations except in case of some pressing exigency where action was imperatively demanded by the public good. It is said that during the consideration of the subject this morning, Mr. CAMERON opposed the resolution very bitterly, and very plainly asserted that he had no favors to ask of the incoming Administration, but that in the matter of patronage he expected the Administration to consult him. Mr. FOWLER is said to have left the conference with the declaration that he would not be bound by its decision. It virtually decides the question, however. A formal decision has been precipitated somewhat by recent action of the President in appointing numerous well-known Republicans to office. Senators feel that this is simply forestalling Gen. GRANT'S rightful action, and it puts them in an embarrassing position to be importuned by men of good political standing, who are willing to receive nominations from Mr. JOHNSON. Hence this formal action to-day, which is to be considered as official notice to all nominees and candidates that the lists for confirmations are closed until after the 4th of March. It will give considerable dissatisfaction in some quarters, of course, but as the period to be bridged over is but little over thirty days, the decision will probably stand.

RAILROAD MATTERS IN THE SENATE.

There was a long, dull debate in the Senate to-day on the subject of granting a subsidy to the Central Branch Pacific Railroad, which was not of much interest to any one except, probably, to four or five stockholders and officers of the Company who occupied seats in the gallery. A dozen speeches were made for and against the measure, after which a motion to adjourn prevailed at 4:30, and the whole subject went over to to-morrow.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The House was almost wholly engaged to-day, after the morning hour, in a financial discussion on Mr. LYNCH'S bill for the resumption of specie payments. Mr. LYNCH supported the bill in a carefully-prepared speech, while Mr. BARNES, of New-York, opposed it. He was followed by Mr. SMITH, of Vermont, in a well-digested argument, who supported some features of Mr. LYNCH'S bill, but advocated more especially certain propositions of his own, which propose the issue of six hundred millions of four per cent. fifty-year gold-bearing bonds as a basis for national banking, greenbacks to be retired as fast as any excess over the present amount of National Bank circulation is issued. He further proposes to prohibit all further sales of gold, in order that the Government may strengthen and prepare itself for the payment of the remainder of its demand notes not retired by this mode. And when the coin balance shall be adequate, or, if deemed desirable, coin sufficient shall be provided from a coin loan authorized for the purpose, let the Government substitute gold for the lawful-money reserves of the banks, thus furnishing to them a sound specie basis for the issue and redemption of their circulating notes. The debate will be continued to-morrow by Mr. INGERSOLL and others, though it is proposed to reach a vote before the day is exhausted.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Major-Gens. BUTTERFIELD and INGALLS have issued the following notice to officers of the Army of the Potomac with reference to the preparations for a grand reunion of the officers of that famous command:

"A preliminary meeting of the officers of the Army of the Potomac will be held at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., on Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, New-York, Feb. 22, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon. From correspondence received by the undersigned, it is feared that some misapprehension exists as to this meeting. It is therefore requested that this call is merely for the purpose of organization, formation of a constitution and by-laws, and to fix the time and place for a grand reunion. While it is desirable to have as large an attendance as possible at the preliminary meeting, those who can only attend at one of the occasions should prefer the reunion. It is particularly desired that all officers of the Army of the Potomac who desire to become members of the Association should send in their names, present address, with their corps and rank in that army, in order that they may be communicated with and advised of the organization and the time and place for the reunion. It is not necessary to appear in uniform at the first meeting."

SENATOR SUMNER.

Mr. SUMNER has received numerous congratulations on his reëlection for a fourth term of six years. The National Executive Committee of colored men appointed by the recent Convention here recently addressed him a letter of congratulation, to which Mr. SUMNER replied as follows:

SENATE CHAMBER, Sunday, Jan. 24.

GENTLEMEN: I received gratefully the congratulations which the National Executive Committee of colored citizens here made to me on my recent reëlection to the Senate. One of the choicest satisfactions of arduous public service is found in the good-will which you so kindly communicate to me in behalf of those for whom I labored. If I were disposed to hesitate, your letter would quicken my energies. Be assured I shall press on to the end against prejudice, against opposition, against combinations of all kinds. The good cause has advanced from victory to victory. It only remains that equal rights for all shall be assured at the ballot-box everywhere throughout the country. Until this great victory is won our work is unfinished; nor, in my opinion, can our Republic give an example to mankind. It is little short of absurdity to call a Government republican in form which makes a discrimination of rights on account of color, and establishes an oligarchy of the skin.

Believe me, gentlemen, very faithfully, yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

GEO. T. DOWNING, Chairman; F. C. BARBADOES, Secretary.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE HOUSE.

The state of the business now is such that there is a constant struggle to get the floor for important measures, and long discussions are not popular. Mr. BOUTWELL is pushing his Constitutional amendment and Suffrage bill, Mr. WASHBURNE his Appropriation bills, and Mr. SCHENCK his Tariff and Finance bills.

REVENUE MATTERS.

The Internal Revenue case against the Wall-street brokers has not yet assumed shape. No case has yet been presented by the Assessor, and no decision will be made by the Commissioner until one is presented. Assessor WEBSTER left for New-York to-night, and will proceed at once in accordance with his instructions.

PENSION APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate Appropriations Committee have taken even a stronger stand on the question of retrenchment than the very economical Mr. WASHBURNE and his Committee in the House, in the Pension bill reported back to the Senate to-day by the Chairman, Mr. MORRILL, of Maine. The figures are reduced by the sum of $4,000,000.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT will go to New-York, on the 4th of February, to remain but three or four days. He will be the guest of HAMILTON FISH, Esq., while absent. This fact, as well as the fact that Gen. GRANT has heretofore been the guest of the same gentleman, has caused several Cabinet slate-makers to fix Mr. FISH immovably in the position of Secretary of the Treasury.

A CONTESTED ELECTION.

At a meeting of the House Election Committee, this morning, the concluding arguments were made in the Louisiana contested election case of Col. MANN, deceased, whose seat is claimed by the colored member MENARD. The latter spoke in his own behalf, and was followed by Dr. PRICE for Col. HUNT, the other contestant.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The general abstract of the National Banking Associations of the United States gives reports from 1,626 banks, showing their condition on the morning of the first Monday of the present month, before the commencement of business. It embraces the following items under resources, viz.:

Loans and discounts	$643,090,736
United States bonds to secure circulation and deposits	372,828,300
Due from banks, &c.	43,790,525
Cash items	142,405,590
Specie	29,590,960
Legal-tender notes	87,980,726
Among the liabilities are	
Capital stock	418,858,931
Profits	116,433,650
Bank notes outstanding	297,000,000
Deposits	584,857,850
Due to banks, &c.	[illegible]431,000
Aggregates	1,539,669,920

THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRATORS.

This afternoon the Maryland delegation in Congress proceeded from the Capitol to the Executive Mansion to add their voices to the petitions before the President for the pardon of Dr. MUDD. The President gave them encouragement to hope that MUDD and other political prisoners will be pardoned before the 4th of March.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

This morning the Joint Committee on Printing opened the bids for paper to be used for public printing during the year 1869. The paper required is divided into six classes, as follows:

Class 1—2,200 reams uncalendered paper, 24 by 38 inches. Class 2—9,000 reams calendered paper, 24 by 38 and 22 by 34 inches. Class 3—1,000 reams sized and calendered printing paper, 24 by 32 inches. Class 4—1,000 reams superfine map paper, 19 by 24 inches. Class 5—300 reams writing paper of various sizes. Class 6—3,100 reams paper for Post Office blanks, various sizes.

The bids received were as follows: CHARLES MAGEE & Co., Philadelphia, 2,000 reams class one at 16 40-100 cents per pound; 1,000 reams class two at 18 40-100 cents per pound; class three at the same. Russell Paper Company, Lawrence, Mass., class three at 18 40-100 cents per pound; class four at 19 1-5 cents per pound; class six at 17 47-100 cents per pound. R. KINGSLAND, New-Jersey, classes three and four at 17¾ cents per pound. W. J. BRYAN, New-York, all of class two at 17 47-100; class five at 21 1-9. CAMPBELL, HALL & Co., New-York, class one at 15 9-10; class two at 18 45-100; class three at 18¾. BLANCHARD & MOHUNE, Washington, D. C., class five at 29¾. WILLIAM W. HARDING, Philadelphia, 1,000 reams class one at 15 93-100. WILLIAM H. HOFFMAN, Baltimore, 1,500 reams class one at 13 89-100. C. W. WEEKS, Albany, N. Y., 22,000 reams class one, at 16 46-100 cents per pound; 8,000 reams class two, at 18 cents; 8,000 reams class six, at 17¾ cents. H. M. CLARK & Co., Boston, 22,000 reams, at 14¾ cents; 8,000 reams class two, at 17¾ cents; class three, at 19¾ cents; class five, at 21¾c.; class six, at 17¾ cents. J. A. WEED, New-York, class one, at 15¾ cents; class two, at 17¾ cents; class five, at 27¾ cents. D. H. MOORE, Philadelphia, class one, at 16 41-100 cents; class two, at 18¾ cents; class three, at 19¾ cents; class four, at 25 cents; class five, at 24¾ cents; class six, at 17 43-100 cents. S. D. WARREN, Boston, class one, at 16 cents; class two, at 18 cents; class three, at 19¾ cents. J. H. BRYSON, class five, at 28¾ cents. KISSUP & MOORE, Philadelphia, class two, at 18 40-100 and 19 41-100 cents; class three, at 20 cents; class four, at 25 cents; class six, at 18 48-100 cents. E. MAGEE & Co., Philadelphia, 3,000 reams at 16 16-100 cents; class two, at 18 65-100 cents; class three, at 18 65-100 cents. The bids will be considered by the Committee and contracts awarded in the course of a few days.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has nominated to the Senate today, Edward D. Neal to be Commissioner of Education, in place of Barnard S. Johnson, a codifier of the laws.

Postmasters.—A. S. Russell, at Bedford, Penn.; H. L. Stephens, at Honesdale, Penn.; W. Montgomery, at Bellefonte, Penn.; Wm. F. Keeler, at La Salle, Ill.; John B. Lyre, at Wabash, Ind.; William W. Worthington, at Attica, Ind.; Isaac Gass to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of Ohio.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Mr. WILSON presented the credentials of CHARLES SUMNER, Senator elect from Massachusetts, which were read.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of the Harbor Masters of Boston for an appropriation to make certain improvements in Boston Harbor. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MORGAN presented a petition of one hundred citizens of Steuben County, N. Y., in favor of allowing pensions to the survivors of the War of 1812. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DRAKE presented resolutions of the Union Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, remonstrating against further extension of certain provisions of the Bankrupt act. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the Committee on Finance had considered carefully the bill to reorganize the Treasury Department, and fearing that they could not report a bill on that subject which would meet the views of Congress, had directed him to report a resolution providing for the appointment, at the beginning of the next session, of a joint Committee, to consist of three Senators and five Representatives, with leave to sit during the recess of the Forty-first Congress, to examine and report upon the expediency of reorganizing the civil service in the several departments of the Government, the examination extending to the clerical force necessary in each department, to the rates of compensation, and such rules and regulations as may be required to increase the efficiency of the service. The resolution was adopted.

PRIVATE CLAIMS.

Mr. SUMNER asked that the Committee on Foreign Relations should be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of CHAS. WYLIE, late a United States Consul in Peru. A treaty, he said, had recently been negotiated with Peru, providing for a Commission to hear and consider the claims of American and Peruvian citizens, and Mr. WYLIE might, if he pleased, prosecute his claim before the Commission. The Committee was discharged from the consideration of this memorial.

Mr. SUMNER, from the same Committee, made an adverse report upon the memorial of MARGARET MORSE, asking compensation for services rendered by ISAAC MORSE at Newbern.

Mr. MORTON moved to take up for reference to the Judiciary Committee the bill for the relief of WM. MCGARRAHAN, indefinitely postponed at the last session.

Messrs. WILLIAMS, CONNESS and STEWART urged the point of order, made yesterday against a like motion, that the bill having been indefinitely postponed, was finally disposed of. The discussion at this point was interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour, which brought up the unfinished business of yesterday.

"ATROCIOUS JUDGES."

Mr. SUMNER presented resolutions of the Union League at Winchester, Va., setting forth that a few disfranchised rebels, and others sympathising with them, were making efforts for the removal of the disabilities of Judge PARKER, of Virginia, and giving an account of the acts and character of the Judge and citing a charge delivered by him to the Grand Jury during the war. In presenting the resolutions Mr. SUMNER remarked that from what he had heard on this and other occasions of this Judge, he thought that the late RICHARD HILDRETH, if alive, would find him a good subject for an additional chapter of his work to be headed "Atrocious Judges." The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill for the reorganization of the navy of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. GRIMES' bill provides that no promotion to the grade of Commodore on the active list shall be made until the number in said grade be reduced to fifteen, which shall thereafter be the maximum number. It provides in a similar manner for the reduction of Lieutenant-Commanders to eighty, and fixes the number of Lieutenants at two hundred and eighty, and of Masters and Ensigns at one hundred each. The bill also provides in detail for the reorganization of the Medical, Engineer and Pay Corps of the navy, abolishes the grade of Third Assistant Engineer, and the officers of the Chief Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and Chief Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. It provides that an appointment as Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, as Fleet Captain, Fleet Surgeon, Fleet Paymaster or Fleet Engineer, shall give no additional rank or pay, and that officers of the Medical and Engineer Corps above the grades of Staff Surgeon, Staff Paymaster and Staff Engineer shall not be required to do duty at sea unless, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, the exigencies of the service demand it.

The bill also provides that nothing therein shall be construed to give any additional claim to exercising military command or right to quarters.

Finally, it provides that commanding and executive officers shall take precedence of all staff officers.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Pension Appropriation bill, with amendments, reducing the amount appropriated for invalid pensions from $10,000,000 to $9,000,000, and the appropriation for other army pensions from $12,000,000 to $10,000,000. Also the Military Academy Appropriation bill, with a slight amendment.

THE PACIFIC TRANSIT RAILWAY.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill to aid in the construction of the Pacific Transit Railway and Telegraph from New-Orleans to some point on the Rio Grande, in the direction of San Blas on the Pacific, which was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

It provides for the consolidation of the Central Transit Company of Louisiana and the Central Transit Company of Texas, under the style of the Pacific Central Transit Company, and in aid of the above-mentioned enterprise proposes that the Government shall guarantee the payment of interest on thirty-year six per cent bonds of the Company to the extent of $25,000 per mile, the United States to be secured by first mortgage. It is also provided that the Company shall be authorized to construct and operate one or more branch lines, connecting its main with the Mexican Gulf or its waters, which branches shall be entitled to the same privileges as the main line. The bill also proposes to grant eight sections of public lands per mile, to be selected in the States of Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, and provides that the Company shall sell every landless laborer on the road who desires it, forty acres of land at $1 per acre. Work is to commence within one year, and the line is to be completed within six years from the passage of the bill.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to incorporate a Southern Express Company. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill to aid in the construction of a railway and telegraph line from New-Orleans to some point on the Rio Grande. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

THE CENTRAL BRANCH RAILROAD.

The bill in relation to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad was taken up.

Mr. DOOLITTLE spoke briefly in favor of the bill, the object of which, he said, was to enable the Company to connect with the Eastern Division of the Pacific Railroad, at a point forty-five miles further east than the place at which the junction was originally intended to be made, and the effect to save the Government the difference, in bonds and land grants, between forty-five and one hundred miles.

Mr. HARLAN maintained that the design of Congress, indicated by the legislation of 1862, was that the branches and the trunk line of the Union Pacific Railroad should be constructed as one uniform road, connecting the waters of the Mississippi River with the Pacific, and that the Central Branch Company cannot, without the aid to be given by the bill, form the junction with the main line, which the law requires them to make.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, said that he had examined the law, and satisfied himself that it imposed no obligation upon Congress to pass this bill, against which, therefore, he would vote.

Mr. POMEROY controverted some of the statements of Mr. CONKLING, yesterday, in regard to the distance between the terminus of the Central Branch road and the Eastern Division of the main line. The reason he supported this bill was because the claim of the Company was equitable, and he believed that the people would be always found as ready to sustain an equitable as a legal claim.

Mr. MORGAN opposed the bill, as it designed to give $2,400,000 of the public money, besides land grants to a corporation formed for the profit of individuals, and having no good claim on the Government for such gift.

Mr. HOWARD said he would vote for the bill upon the same principle that if he were a Chancellor, it would make him decide a case in favor of a party whose claim was equitable.

Mr. DAVIS denied that the facts presented by the advocates of the bill sustained the equity of the claim. Incidentally he objected to Mr. CONKLING'S pronunciation of the word "route" in the French manner, and requested him to call it "rowt." [Laughter.]

Mr. CRAGIN replied to Mr. DAVIS and advocated the bill.

Mr. COLE was in favor of giving all reasonable aid to railroad enterprises designed to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific States; but he thought that if the Central Branch Company had really an equitable claim it would be better for the Government to pay them the amount they have expended on the road so far, and take it off their hands, and, if necessary, let it go to ruin, than to give them the additional subsidy of money and land provided for in the bill.

Mr. CONKLING repeated some of the objections urged by him yesterday against the bill, and Mr. HOWARD restated the grounds of the Company's claim.

Mr. CORBETT said the debate had satisfied him that the passage of the bill was not required by any legal or equitable obligations of the Government to the Central Branch Company, and he withdrew his amendment offered by him yesterday.

Mr. CONKLING then offered an amendment, in the nature of a substitute, providing that nothing contained in the act of July 3, 1866, relating to the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railroad shall deprive the Central Branch from continuing its road and telegraph lines from the termination of the one hundred miles mentioned in the act incorporating the Company to connect with the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, as a branch of that road, but requiring the continuation of the Central Branch road to be made to a point at or near Fort Riley, in Kansas, upon the same terms in all respects as are now provided by law for the construction of the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railroad; and providing further that no subsidy shall be allowed to said Central Branch Company for any greater length of road than forty miles from the termination of the one hundred miles on which bonds are already authorized to be issued.

Mr. MORTON opposed the amendment, and affirmed the equity of the bill.

After further discussion by Messrs. EDMUNDS and CONKLING, without acting on the amendment, the Senate, at 4:20 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker presented, under the rule, the petition of Mrs. ABRAHAM LINCOLN for a pension, which was referred to the Pension Committee.

FEES OF GAUGERS.

Mr. MCCULLOUGH offered a resolution calling on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for information as to the rate at which he has fixed the fees of gaugers for gauging and inspecting liquors under the act of July 20, 1868, section 53. Also as to how much revenue has been received for inspecting and gauging liquors under that act.

INVALID PENSIONS.

Mr. PERHAM, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill relating to the operations of the Pension law.

The first section provides that no pension, pay or bounty shall be paid to a widow non-resident in the United States, when she has been living separate and apart from her husband for five consecutive years immediately preceding his death without receiving from him any support. The second section deprives of her pension a woman who leads a life of prostitution or concubinage.

Mr. INGERSOLL characterized it as an insult to the widows of American soldiers.

The remaining fourteen sections relate to the detail of applications and proofs, &c. After disposing of various amendments, chiefly verbal, reported from the Committee,

Mr. NIBLACK suggested that the bill should be recommitted, with instructions to make the second section apply to male pensioners as well as female pensioners.

Mr. PERHAM declined to yield for that motion.

Mr. INGERSOLL desired to know the purport of the second section.

The Speaker remarked that the second section was not before the House, the question being on the last amendment reported by Mr. PERHAM.

Without disposing of the last amendment the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till the morning hour to-morrow.

THE DUTY ON SHINGLES.

Mr. CHURCHILL presented the memorial of ALVIN OSBORN and others, shingle manufacturers, of Oswego, New-York, asking for an increased duty upon foreign-made shingles, in consideration of the Canadian export duty upon shingle timber. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Mr. ALLISON moved to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table.

Mr. LYNCH claimed his right to the floor in order that he might call up his bill.

Mr. ALLISON withdrew his motion in order to let Mr. LYNCH make a speech on his bill, stating that he had not been aware of the arrangement made.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, renewed it, and then pending that motion, moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill. The latter motion was negatived by a vote of 20 to 111.

Mr. WASHBURNE called for the yeas and nays on the motion, and for tellers on the yeas and nays, but both were refused. The motion to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table was then rejected by a vote of 18 to 112.

Mr. LYNCH then at twenty minutes before two o'clock, called up his bill to provide for the resumption of specie payment, and proceeded to address the House in support of it.

SPEECH OF MR. LYNCH.

Mr. SPEAKER: Among all the conflicting theories in regard to our financial affairs, and the means to be adopted for their improvement, there is a very general agreement upon one point, namely, that it is desirable at the earliest day practicable to place our currency upon a specie basis. Some contend that we should do nothing directly toward hastening a resumption, but that by a proper adjustment of the tariff and a rigid economy in the administration of the Government, the balance of trade will be turned in our favor, and the desired result be thus brought about in due season, and without any disturbance in business. But money is the subject of contracts for future payments, as well as a medium of exchange, and contracts for the future cannot be made with confidence so long as our currency is of fluctuating and uncertain value. Mr. LYNCH here states that of the debt $1,507,844,930 are so funded that we have the option to pay it within three years, and in order to fund this at a lower rate of interest, and to do this we must improve our credit, the depreciation of which is caused by the depreciation in our currency. He argues that if our currency were brought to par our bonds would follow. He then states our demand liabilities to be provided for by resumption, at a total of $733,271,850, our present means to meet which are the net amount of coin in the Treasury, $88,700,276, or about 12 per cent. of our demand liabilities. He discusses the remedies proposed as: 1. Contraction. 2. Repeal of Legal-tender act. 3. Buying up the legal tenders at a discount which shall diminish one per cent. per month until we buy them at par. 4. (*Morton's plan.*) An enactment by Congress that specie payments shall be resumed by the Government at some fixed day in the future, to be followed at a later day by a like resumption on the part of the National Banks, and by a repeal of the Legal-tender act, resumption to be provided for by retaining in the Treasury all the surplus of coin after paying the interest on the public debt, and by compelling the banks to retain the specie received as interest on their bonds, with which to maintain their circulation upon a specie basis.

Mr. LYNCH proceeded to argue that the contraction policy has failed, and would be disastrous; that to repeal the Legal-tender act would compel individual debtors to pay their debts in gold or its equivalent, which the Government itself cannot do, and that the third (Gen. GARFIELD'S) plan would fail because Government cannot, by an act of Congress, control the price of gold. After complimenting Senator MORTON'S plan he said:

And this brings me to the bill before the House. Does it possess the necessary elements of success? Let us examine its provisions. They are: First—To destroy all United States legal-tender notes received into the Treasury in the course of ordinary transactions, and to issue a like amount of United States notes, redeemable in coin on demand, at and after one year from the date of issue. Second—To cause all National Bank notes received at the Treasury to be redeemed by the bank issuing the same in United States legal-tender notes, which legal-tender notes shall in like manner be destroyed, and coin notes, payable in one year, issued in their stead. In other words, all the paper currency issued after July 1, 1869, from the Treasury of the United States is to be in notes payable in one year from the date of issue in coin. Third—To make these notes legal tender for the redemption of National Bank notes, and for all other purposes for which United States notes are now legal tender. Further, as a matter of subordinate detail, it is provided that the Secretary of the Treasury may, on receiving any of said coin notes into the Treasury before maturity, instead of reissuing them, issue an equal amount of new notes payable a full year from date; and also that the Secretary may, at his discretion, after the maturity of the notes first issued, issue the coin notes in exchange for the present United States notes at a less time than one year, but not on a less time than three months. The Secretary is also authorized, in case it may be necessary, in order to maintain the redemption of the coin notes after maturity, to purchase coin to the amount of $50,000,000. To state more in detail, the bill provides for a gradual resumption of specie payments by the conversion of the outstanding United States notes into notes payable in coin in one year from date of issue, the conversion into coin notes being made as the currency disbursements of the Treasury require. Under its operation, if it become a law, all United States legal-tender notes received into the Treasury of the United States in the ordinary course of business, after July 1, 1869, will be destroyed, and all National Bank notes so received will be changed with the banks issuing the same for United States notes, which notes will also be destroyed, and in lieu thereof a like amount of United States notes issued, payable in coin on demand at the Treasury of the United States, after one year from date of issue. The new notes will be legal tender for the redemption by the banks of their circulating notes, and for all other purposes except for the payment of duties on imports before maturity, and the interest on the public debt where such interest is payable in coin. That is, they are legal tender in general, but must themselves be paid in coin at maturity by the United States. Taking the estimated currency disbursements of the Treasury for the next fiscal year, say about $180,000,000, as a basis of calculation, and the conversion from the present irredeemable United States notes into notes redeemable in coin in one year from date would be at the rate of about $15,000,000 per month, or $500,000 per day. That is, during the month of July, 1869, there would be paid out from the United States Treasury $15,000,000, in notes payable in one year from date of issue, on demand, in coin, at the Treasury, to be followed by a like amount each month during the year, which would make the total amount thus converted during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, $180,000,000, being about one-half the amount of United States notes now outstanding. The same amount, providing the currency expenditures of the Treasury continue the same, would be converted into coin notes during the next fiscal year. That is, one-half the present volume of United States notes would be convertible into notes payable in coin in one year from the date of their issue, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and the other half would be thus converted during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871. This gradual substitution of coin notes payable on a day certain for legal-tender notes, never actually payable on their face, is the first measure proposed by this bill. It is the means of preparing for and of making, not only practicable and sure but gradual and easy, the resumption of specie payments. This is to be the first step under this bill to be taken toward the return to a specie currency. The next step relates to the payment of these coin notes. This process is to commence one year after the date of their first issue. On that day the $500,000 in coin notes, issued a year before, will become redeemable, and if presented at the Treasury, must be paid. As payment can only be demanded at the same rate as of the original issue, say $500,000 daily, the time in which they can be presented for redemption will be extended through the period of two years, from July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1872. These notes thus become an intermediate currency between the present irredeemable legal-tender notes and gold, and serve two very important purposes, which seem to me essential to a healthy return to specie payments; first, they postpone the actual day of payment to the several times when the Government can undoubtedly make and maintain it; second, they give in the meantime the highest possible assurance that it will be made—not merely the declaration of a statute that it shall be made, but the assurance of a contract with and a direct promise to each holder of these notes, borne on the face of the note itself, that they will be so paid. I have thus presented the two main features of this plan, namely, first, the issue for two years of notes payable in coin in one year from the date of their issue; and second, provision for the payment in coin one year later, extending through a like period of two years, or provision for the redemption in specie of the United States notes now outstanding within the three years ending July 1, 1872. The bill makes no other provision for the redemption by the National Banks of their notes than is required by the present law; that is, a redemption in legal-tender notes, for the reason that I do not consider it practicable for both the Government and the banks to resume at the same time, and to undertake to provide for both might prevent resumption by either. Appreciate the United States notes to a par with gold, and a way will be opened for the banks to follow and redeem their notes in specie. The measures necessary to secure this result can be adopted after the Government has placed its currency, which underlies the bank currency, upon a specie basis. Once place the Government currency on this specie basis and establish public confidence in its permanence, and we have practically added so much to the specie of the country, and thus furnished a medium for the redemption of the National Bank notes. With so large an amount of paper in circulation, every dollar of which is profitably employed, and none of which can be retired without seriously deranging business, checking production, and impairing the revenues of the Government—with this paper at a discount of twenty-five per cent. in specie—it is the part of wisdom to make haste slowly. The main point is to begin to resume—not merely to resolve that we will do so at some future day, but to commence at once, and however slow the progress, each step will not only carry us nearer to the goal, but will impart that strength and that confidence which will enable us to reach it. Provision is also made for keeping the currency, which this bill proposes to create, in circulation until further legislation by Congress. There is no contraction of the currency by its operation. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to reissue these coin notes, after they have been received into the Treasury before maturity, in payment of public dues, or to issue in their stead the same amount of like notes on time. This discretionary power, although not an important feature of the plan, may be found necessary to be used, and no valid objection to its use exists, as notes received in payment of public dues are actually paid or redeemed by the United States. A like discretionary authority to issue notes on a shorter time than one year, but not on less than three months, is to enable the Secretary to hasten the time for resuming, if he finds it practicable to do so, after the maturity of the notes first issued. Having thus stated the general provisions of the bill, it is proper to consider what will be its general effect: First, can these coin notes be paid according to their tenor? and second, what will be the effect upon the currency of issuing them?

Mr. LYNCH concluded as follows:

Mr. Speaker, there is no royal road to the payment of our debt; and those who pretend that we can carry the burdens imposed upon us by the contest for national existence, through which we have successfully passed, without inconvenience and labor, do but flatter and delude. It must cost us something to return to specie payments. But I believe that, by adopting careful and wise measures, the task we have to perform will be so toned and proportioned to our gradually increasing strength that it will be accomplished naturally and easily, and will be in itself a means of national development and financial health and strength. The chasm between our currency and specie must be bridged—it cannot be leaped. We must, first, promise to resume; second, show that we are to perform our promise; and third, arrange so that the transition from paper to gold, from an irredeemable to a redeemable currency, shall be gentle and gradual, and thus avoid any sudden revulsion and consequent panic. This done, we shall have fixed our currency on a firm and enduring basis, and brought our public debt into normal and healthy relations with the trade and commerce of the country.

Mr. BARNES next addressed the House on the same subject.

SPEECH OF MR. BARNES.

Mr. SPEAKER: The interests of the country demand the earliest possible return to the specie standard of the world. The declaration to that effect by the bill now before the House will meet with universal assent. But the first question which you will ask is, is it through the provisions of this bill that this much desired result will be produced? All civilized nations acknowledge gold and silver as the standard of their interchanges. Ours is not an exception, unless we have the power to exclude ourselves from intercourse and trade with other nations of the world. We all realize the necessity of reëstablishing our financial relations, so that the measure of our property may have a uniform standard day by day. We cannot pay for twenty ounces to the pound forever. We cannot forever pay a hundred and forty cents for that which we consume and receive, but a hundred cents for that which we sell. The varying price of gold upsets everything. The importer now pays $100,000 for a cargo of tea which he must sell for currency, then reconvert his currency into gold to purchase more tea. The holder of a Government bond receives his six dollars gold interest upon the coupon, and when he sells the gold at twenty or fifty per cent. premium he realizes the sensible difference of thirty per cent. in his income. The farmer upon the Mississippi, the shipbuilder in Maine and the cotton planter in the South starts his products for Europe, and finds his prices shrink thirty or forty per cent. through depreciation of our home currency. Thus business becomes gambling; capital and talent are absorbed in makeshifts, speculation and rascality. The nation pays its debts temporarily by exporting bonds in place of flour. New tariffs must be added to collect the gold to meet interest. The price of imported commodities rises in proportion, thereby creating new taxes to be paid by the people. Here necessarily arises a growing conflict between classes of individuals, and between sections of the country, involving perhaps the integrity of our national obligations. A capitalist whose fortune is in bonds is interested in maintaining a high premium upon gold. Those who have no bonds, and pay this premium in the taxes imposed upon what they consume, have a reverse interest. In time of great depression and distress this antagonism will be carried to the ballot-box, the result of which, with unrestricted franchise, where the poor so far outnumber the rich, can easily be foretold. A return to specie payment, then, not only becomes a commercial but a political necessity. This bill, however, attempts to resolve us into a condition of things much to be desired, but wholly against natural laws. In substance it declares that—

> "The United States shall change its present demand notes into new demand notes payable in gold, and that National Banks shall possess themselves of these new issues in the place of those now held by them."

Upon these issues the Government and the banks must pay coin upon demand, and the demand would certainly be made for every dollar if there was a profit of a fraction of one per cent. in the exchange. I would submit that it would be a much easier and less expensive operation to restamp the bills now out, "payable in coin after certain dates." The results would be precisely the same as by the course here proposed. Nothing practical can be gained by these successive new issues. If merely reprinting our notes a few times in different phraseology will bring about specie payment I am distinctly in favor of the measure. I have entertained the idea that it was quite a different task. Of what use is it for this Government to resolve and re-resolve that on some particular day it will pay gold, when no measures are adopted to secure the gold with which to pay? Why, the Government and the banks owe $1,264,098,976 of demand obligations with but $348,634,883 to pay with, or $915,464,093 demand obligations after their assets are exhausted. Creditors are as good judges of what it takes to pay as is the debtor, whether it be an individual or a Government. Our Government may show by wise legislation that its national domain is to be cultivated by willing hands; that its expenditures will be lessened; that its revenue will be collected; that its currency will remain stable at its present volume; that its circulating demand notes will be the first-class of obligations which it will pay; invite gold into circulation by removing the lien upon gold contracts, hold the surplus gold which it may receive until gold and legal-tenders approximate in value, and then the holders of its obligations will realize themselves secure, the Government credit will appreciate, and the premium upon gold will rapidly decline. Then all will desire to sell and none to buy. Exportation of produce would take the place of bonds and evidences of indebtedness, and the sixty odd millions of gold shipped the last year would pass into bank reserve, making it a matter of arithmetic how long it would take to accumulate the means with which to liquidate our demand debts. Now, there are no indices pointing to such a day, or legislation tending in this direction. Gold is driven from circulation by being outlawed as money, and very little is in the hands of the people; while what little surplus the Government obtains is sold, so that it has several millions less today than it had three years ago. Does this look like a return to specie payment? We are further off in legislative principle, in commercial usage, and in the amount of standard reserve than we were at the end of the war.

Mr. BARNES went on to show that it is not within the power of the printing press to fund our demand obligations into coin notes, and then keep faith on the bond. Three years ago our honorable Secretary told us that we could resume payments in specie by contracting our currency, seemingly forgetting that we have to raise $126,000,000 in gold from imports wherewith to pay the interest upon our bonds, and that imports and gold revenue would cease by telegraphic orders the very day that we again seriously commence to destroy our currency. Congress, too, was going to make greenbacks equal to gold by merely declaring that they should be. But the Secretary abandoned his destruction policy after two months' trial, warned by the wrecks of individual enterprise and the credit of the Government, which a few days more would have heaped together in irretrievable ruin and hopeless bankruptcy. The resolutions of Congress advanced the premium upon gold from thirty to fifty per cent. But are we ever to return to specie payment without legislation of some kind? No; but by legislation of a different character from any heretofore proposed in this House. The Government never can and does not seriously intend to return to specie payment while the National Banks sustain their present positions. The Government cannot afford the results of forced measures; the banks will not allow it. These banks are now a part of the financial superstructure of the nation, and must be so considered whether we will or not. The wealth of the United States is about twenty-one billion dollars. It is represented by less than seven hundred million dollars of currency, of which the National Banks furnish three-sevenths, or $300,000,000. Annihilate this circulation without substitution is death. These banks have issued $300,000,000 of currency, the security for which is Government bonds worth in gold at the market price but $244,200,000, showing a deficit of $55,800,000. Now, this deficit, and a respectable twenty per cent. margin beside, must be made good in some way before we can consider the banks as at all separate from the Government, or before there is any use of thinking of specie payment.

Mr. BARNES here replied to the argument that the currency is too large and must be contracted. On the 1st of last October the currency was $531,497,687 17, which, for 38,000,000 people, is $13 97 *per capita*. Before the war (1860) our currency stood:

Gold (estimated)	$200,000,000
Bank notes	207,000,000
Total	$407,000,000
Less in Treasury	91,000,000
Balance	$316,000,000

which, for 31,000,000 people, was $10 20 *per capita*.

Aside from the effects of the debts we have created, the financial habits of the people have been greatly changed. At that date commercial transactions were mostly upon long time; now they are principally for cash or upon short time. Then currency could not be used without loss beyond the State in which it was issued, and all debts at a distance were paid by bills of exchange; now both Treasury and National Bank notes form a constant source of remittance through express companies and otherwise. Then the volume of the general business of the country was not one-quarter what it now is. The New-York Clearing-house shows the average business per day in that City to have been—

In 1856	$22,000,000	In 1865	$84,000,000
In 1857	27,000,000	In 1866	93,000,000
In 1858	15,000,000	In 1867	93,000,000
In 1859	21,000,000	In 1868	94,000,000
In 1860	23,000,000		

These facts are ample to prove that we require a much larger *per capita* circulation than we did ten years ago. We must accept the present currency as at the proper amount, and cannot contract its volume without the most disastrous results. The indebtedness of the General Government, States, municipalities, corporations and individuals is believed to be about $7,000,000,000. The total property of the country is assessed at $21,000,000,000. Our currency, including the bank reserve, is about $700,000,000. Here we find that we have about one-third as much indebtedness as we have property, and less than three per cent. of circulation to represent it all. The contraction of the currency will disturb the value of property, but it will not lessen our debts. If we permanently retire $100,000,000, one-seventh of our currency, we reduce the value of our property $3,000,000,000; but the debts are still $8,000,000,000, or we might safely say that our debts exceed our assets, and neither the Government, States, corporations, or individuals could collect or pay anything. All would become bankrupt together. With confidence gone it is just as hard for currency to represent half the present values as it is to sustain them where they are. The mere temporary locking up of only twelve millions of currency in New-York for twenty days in November last caused a decline of four per cent. on Government bonds in two days; it stopped vessels from loading produce on the line of the lakes, reduced the price of wheat 25 cents a bushel, of cotton 3 cents per pound; it almost annihilated credit, raised the rate of interest to one-quarter and a half per cent. a day—ninety to one hundred and eighty per cent. per annum—in the City of New-York, and would have broken several National Banks had not other institutions been obliged to help them. This is an example of what a forced reduction of the currency will produce. I am safe in assuring the commercial community that a return to specie payment will never again be attempted by the Government by a contraction of the currency. The Government will not, in the light of past experience, again attempt any such suicide. Retiring currency now means pinching the merchants and destruction of trade. Imports stopped, cessation of gold revenue follows, and then, gentlemen, what becomes of the interest on the national debt? Exhaust your $60,000,000 now in the Treasury and you will convert a present fear into a future certainty. You increased your indebtedness $3,000,000 a month for the past twelve months, or $35,625,102 for the year; your customs revenue fell off $12,000,000 in gold, and your internal revenue $75,000,000 in currency. Do not now show to the world your inability to provide interest upon the bonds which you have been selling in Europe in place of wheat and cotton. As to the time when this nation can resume specie payment no man can say. We are certainly not making progress at present. Aside from the mere funding of a portion of our floating debt, we are not in as good condition as we were thirty months ago. Our demand indebtedness is contracted to be paid in gold some time, and yet the surplus gold received by the Government is sold like so much old iron and the proceeds taken to pay our current expenses. Within the last four quarters the Secretary sold $32,409,550, and in so doing reduced the balance on hand $6,147,147. Had no gold been sold we should have accumulated $26,262,402 65, a little nucleus around which confidence would have commenced to cluster. If the financial condition of the country was in a usual normal state, about three hundred million dollars of gold would float our amount of demand indebtedness. But while there is a fraction of one per cent. difference between the price of currency and gold, it will require dollar for dollar to do it. With gold exhausted and this confession of weakness existing, the premium would again run up to a fearful point. If our bonds were worth 100 in gold, thereby insuring the solvency of the National Bank circulation, we could view this subject differently; but with the circulating medium of the country full of panic and the most sensitive of its assets, we must advance cautiously. With our twenty-year bonds, upon which half our circulating medium is based, selling at 72, or eighteen per cent. less than enough to redeem one of these bills, we must make all the conditions sure before fixing a period when we will resume specie payments. It is within the power of the banks to remove the greatest difficulty which besets the nation, and they can well afford to exercise this power. These banks have an inadequate security of $55,200,000 to make good their circulation. If they will consent to an arrangement with the Government by which this sinking fund can be pledged as additional security for their circulation, they need not imperil its final control by themselves, and will create a confidence which no other act can do. But they will not do this. Their interest is adverse to the interest of the Government. They now convert the gold received for interest upon their bonds at a profit of from $7,000,000 to $8,000,000 annually, which they would not receive if gold was par. I pass to state what the Government can and ought to do.

1. Legalize gold contracts.
2. Prohibit the sale of gold.
3. Compel the banks to retain the gold received as interest upon bonds to use as legal reserve in place of legal tenders, the Government destroying the amount of legal tenders which the gold will cancel at the current premium.
4. Compel the National Banks to deposit additional security for their circulation.
5. Devote a surplus of its gold beyond $60,000,000 to retiring legal tenders as above indicated.
6. Fix the volume of currency as it now exists, that it shall not be increased or decreased except by gold substitution, dollar for dollar.
7. Declare that its legal-tender notes shall be the first class of obligations which it will pay.
8. Fund a portion of our five-twenty bonds now held in Europe into a five per cent. gold bond, principal and interest payable in London.

The effect of this legislation would be:

First—Gold would be invited from its hiding places—would flow from abroad into our banks and clearing-houses as money, and not into storehouses as merchandise.

Second—The Government must retain gold to be enabled to pay gold.

Third—The National Banks would then assist rather than retard a return to specie payment.

Fourth—The currency of the country would be made perfectly secure and would be divested of all panic feature, the principal disturbing element and fear of business men at the present time.

Fifth—Demand obligations, treasury notes being destroyed as rapidly as the same is replaced by gold at the current premium of gold at the date—it not only lessens their amount and enhances the value of the remainder, but it gradually puts gold in circulation and does not change the amount of our circulating medium in any way.

Sixth—The country would then know definitely the policy of the Government as to the volume of its circulation, thereby stimulating proper investment and regulating interest, which is now impossible.

Seventh—Declaring that these demand notes shall be the first class of obligations to be paid by the Government their value would be increased and the premium upon gold proportionately reduced.

Eighth—Some eight hundred million dollars of our bonds are supposed to be owned abroad. In panic time they can be so used as to draw the entire gold from the country. A bond, principal and interest payable abroad, would tend to prevent this result.

All of the above tend to one general result, as the tilling of the soil, the sowing of seed and garnering the crops tend to enrich the husbandman. This is all the legislation which is now admissible respecting specie payments. A mere declaration upon the subject amounts to nothing. The evidences of our ability to collect in and pay out gold is the declaration which tends to confidence. Let these changes be made—holders of gold see demonstrated to a certainty that the premium must decline, the profit in holding gold ceases and all become sellers. By the course here indicated and sustained by fair legislation, by encouragement of production in the Southern States, the collection of the revenue and an economical administration of affairs, we shall place ourselves in a position to fund our long obligations at lower interest, to pay our demand obligations within reasonable time, and to so reduce the premium upon gold as to start our ships upon the stocks, put the wheels of commerce in motion, give impetus to all kinds of enterprise, and again sail out upon the sea of future prosperity without that shock, shrinkage, bankruptcy and distress which any violent measures will surely produce. The Government can accumulate about $25,000,000 of gold per annum under its present tariff. With the premium of gold largely reduced, we shall ship enough produce to Europe to enable the people to retain from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 more, which is now shipped abroad. This will give us a sinking fund of, say $50,000,000 per annum, which in four years will have annihilated $200,000,000 of these demands. The $200,000,000 is still retained with demands reduced from $900,000,000 to $700,000,000. In six years our demands will be but $600,000,000, nearly all mercantile credit, and $300,000,000 of coin to float it. More than enough. This is something like the manner and something like the time in which this problem is to be worked out. As to exact accumulations, they will vary as to time from many seen and unseen causes. The general principles of this plan cannot fail. They offer to the creditor all the security in available form which the nation can collect together, not only security as to the correct appropriation of what it has, but the additional security that it will not impoverish the people and cut off revenue by taking from them their circulating medium and leaving their debts like ghostly skeletons leaning against their doors.

Speeches were also made on the same subject by Mr. SMITH, and on the subject of the treaty-making power by Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio.

BRIDGING THE OHIO RIVER.

Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Roads and Canals to take testimony on the subject of bridging the Ohio River. Adopted.

INDIAN PETITIONS.

Mr. KELLEY presented a memorial of the representatives of the religious Society of Friends in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, respecting the Indians.

The House then, at 4:45 o'clock, adjourned.

ALBANY.

The East River Bridge Company—The Distribution of Spoils—The Pilot Commissioners—The New Constitution.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The Senate had a short session this morning, and passed the bill amending the act incorporating the Brooklyn Bridge Company, so as to allow the Mayor, Comptroller and President of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York, and the officers constituting the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of Brooklyn a voice in the direction of the Company until they cease to become stockholders. The amendment also permits the Company to dispose of the right to lay down a railroad track, and run cars across the bridge on condition that the fare shall not exceed that charged by the Brooklyn City railroads.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR POSITIONS.

A rather exciting discussion occurred in the Assembly to-day over a resolution of Mr. ALLABEN, of Kings, that the position of Superintendent of the Folding Department and an extra doorkeeper's berth be given to two of his constituents. He expatiated with a great deal of fervor over the manner in which offices had been distributed, and the small share that New-York City and Long Island had got as compared with the rural districts. While Erie County had three chairmen of committees and St. Lawrence three more, New-York, Long Island and Staten Island were without any.

After several amendments to the resolution had been moved, Mr. [illegible], of Westchester, made a motion to refer it and all other resolutions for the appointment of positions to the Committee on Expenses of the House, which was carried.

In view of the bad feeling displayed in reference to the Speaker's appointments, Mr. KIERNAN, Democrat, of New-York, counseled his Republican friends to follow their leader's example, and moved that a strip of canvas, inscribed "Let us have peace," be placed over the Speaker's desk.

ABOUT THE PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

At the evening session of the Assembly last night, Mr. JACOBS, of Kings, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Pilot Commissioners to report to the Assembly the amount of money received by them since their organization, from what sources received, and how applied. The Board of Pilot Commissioners was created by act of the Legislature in 1853, and consists of five members, three being appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, and two by the Board of Underwriters of New-York. They are authorized to collect from pilots a sum not exceeding three per cent. of their fees to defray necessary expenses; also to collect fines and penalties from pilots for violation of the by-laws, from masters of vessels for false statement of the draft of their vessels, &c., &c. No report or statement of the receipts or expenses of the Commissioners has ever been made since the creation of the Board, and the object of the resolution is to get information on that point.

A NEW COUNTY ON LONG ISLAND.

Mr. CONANT, of Suffolk, will, in a few days, introduce a bill to create a new county on Long Island, to be called "Nassau." It is to comprise the three eastern towns of Queens County and the three western towns of Suffolk, viz.: North and South Hempstead, Oyster Bay, Huntington, Islip and Smithtown. The population of the new county will be about 44,000. The proposition is said to be acceptable to nearly everybody in that section of Long Island, and will probably meet with little opposition. The inconvenience of the present division of counties is very great, a large share of the people of Queens and Suffolk being obliged at present to travel from forty to sixty miles to attend Court or transact business with the county officers.

NOTARIES—A RUSH OF APPLICANTS.

Gov. HOFFMAN is overrun with applications for the position of Notary Public. The clerical force of the Executive Department is insufficient to answer one-half the letters on this subject, and not one in a dozen of the applicants can possibly be accommodated by the Governor under the present law.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Senator FOLGER has introduced his bill, noticed at the beginning of the session, providing for the submission of the new Constitution to a vote of the people on the fourth Tuesday in April next. The vote is to be taken on the registry of the last election, with such additions as may be legally made. The day for holding the town meetings throughout the State is fixed for this purpose, on the fourth Tuesday. The new Constitution contains many provisions, admitted by all parties to be a great improvement on the present Constitution, and it should receive more attention than the people or the Press has hitherto given it.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 26.

Mr. HUBBARD was appointed on the Insurance Committee, *vice* Mr. BRADLEY, resigned.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CREAMER—To amend the laws relative to the German Liederkranz, of New-York.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—Releasing the title of lands in Charlotte-street, Utica, to ROBERT JONES.

By Mr. GRAHAM—To permit the South Orange County Cemetery Association to dispose of lands.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—To authorize the opening of a new avenue in Greenburg, Westchester County; also, to fix the time for the election of trustees, town officers, and Board of Education in Morrisania, Westchester County.

BILLS PASSED.

Extending the time for the collection of taxes in Pomfret, Chatauqua County; to incorporate the American and Foreign Commercial Company; amending acts relative to the New-York Bridge Company; amending chapter 279 of the laws of 1868 relating to the Public Exchange bill; legalizing official acts of LYMAN W. THOMPSON, a Justice of the Peace in Cherry Valley, Otsego County; an act authorizing the Devoe & Pratt Manufacturing Company to change its name.

Mr. VAN PATTEN offered a resolution, directing the Adjutant-General to report if he has any official knowledge of contracts with any persons for the altering of any muskets belonging to the State; and, if so, that he furnish to the Senate the name of the official making such contract, the amount of arms, the provisions of the law under which the same was made, and any other information he may deem of importance to the Senate.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BARRE—To amend an act relative to the right of way of a railroad through Franklinville, Cattaraugus County.

By Mr. ROOT—Permitting the Excise Board to employ a clerk.

By Mr. HODGES—To amend an act relative to the Wallabout improvement. Also relative to the Ellsworth Social Club of Brooklyn.

By Mr. MOSELEY—To widen Ninth-street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. L. E. SMITH—To amend the Dansville village charter.

By Mr. HARTMAN—To prevent prisoners while under arrest in the Metropolitan District from being abused, and punishing by a fine of not less than $250 and six months' imprisonment any officer abusing such prisoner.

By Mr. BERGEN—To incorporate the Fulton Savings Bank, near Fulton Ferry, New-York. It names as corporators BERKLY B. HOTCHKISS, CHARLES WRIGHT KERBY, WM. F. REUTE, ETHAN ALLEN DOTY, and others.

By Mr. PORTER—Authorizing the classification of the directors of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

By Mr. GALVIN—To incorporate the Rutgers Savings Bank of New-York City. The corporators named are ROBERT HOE, JAMES MURPHY, WM. H. TAYLOR, WM. B. HATCH, and others.

By Mr. WOLTMAN—To change the name of the Manhattanville Mutual Benefit Society.

By Mr. O'KEEFE—Amending an act regulating the granting of liquor licences to dealers in New-York. The bill proposes to grant licenses to dealers in the following terms: To dealers whose rent does not exceed $1,000—$75, or $250 if the rent paid exceed $2,000—the applications for licenses to be indorsed by the Captains of Police in the precinct where such drinking saloon is proposed to be opened.

By Mr. DAVIS—Relative to actions against receivers of corporations.

By Mr. LASHER—For relief to the Round Lake Camp-meeting Association.

By Mr. CLARK—To amend the charter of Watkins village.

By Mr. L. A. MOORE—Relative to plank and turnpike roads.

By Mr. LA BAU—Providing for a highway from Nicholville to Caldwell.

By Mr. FERRIS—To amend the act relative to the New-York Dispensary contributions.

By Mr. HUSTED—Authorizing the New-York Railroad Company to construct a railway under, through and above the soil, along from the northerly side of Canal-street to Greene-street, northerly to Houston-street, to the north side of Bleecker, near Sullivan; westerly to Macdougal, to the northerly side of Bleecker-street, thence to West Washington-place, thence to Sixth-avenue, to the southerly side of Thirty-seventh-street, thence seventy-five feet westerly to the westerly side of Seventh-avenue at Forty-second-street; thence northerly, parallel with Seventh-avenue, to the northerly side of Fifty-fifth-street; thence, on a curved line, to the intersection of Broadway and Fifty-eighth-street; thence, under and above Broadway, to Sixtieth-street and Sixty-third-street; thence, parallel to Ninth-avenue, across to the Harlem River. Also, an underground or depressed road from Ninth-avenue, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets, to and across Eleventh-avenue, to the Hudson River Railroad.

By Mr. NACHTMANN—Directing the East River Ferry Companies to charge only twelve cents for every two-horse vehicle, with four persons inside, attending funerals.

By Mr. WEED—To provide for draining certain lowlands in Cayuga County.

By Mr. BENDER—To incorporate the Buffalo Turnverein.

By Mr. TUTTLE—To authorize certain towns in Oneida County to take stock and issue bonds to aid in the construction of a railroad from Clinton to Rome.

By Mr. FLAGG—For the payment of appropriations heretofore made to the Troy hospitals.

By Mr. HEGEMAN—Regulating the fees of Justices of the Peace and Constables, as follows: For serving a warrant or summons, 25 cents; copy of summons, 15 cents; serving an attachment, 75 cents; for copy of an attachment, 75 cents; five per cent. for collecting executions under $50 in amount, and over that sum two and a half per cent.; 10 cents a mile in serving a summons; notifying the plaintiff of the service of a warrant, 25 cents; for subpoenaing not exceeding four persons, 25 cents; serving a summons in an action to recover personal property, 50 cents; for taking charge of a jury, 50 cents; serving a warrant, 50 cents; for arresting any person pursuant to process, $1; in criminal cases, for serving a warrant, 75 cents.

Adjourned.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD

Amount of Coin and Currency in 1853—Estimate for 1868—Amount of Bullion Exported—Fall in the Value of Gold—Its Effects.

THE BEECHES, Tuesday, Jan 19, 1869.

I shall say not one word on finance or currency, for the country is [illegible] with talk on these subjects. The people do not want specie payments, and do not want to be talked to death on the subject. But the [illegible] for persons who have any specific information ought to do—furnish facts—which are necessary to correct opinions. Three facts are very material to just conclusions: 1. What has been the relation of currency to population heretofore? 2. What has been the gold basis of the mixed or paper currency? And 3. What is the quantity and value of gold now? With these facts ascertained very nearly, almost any intelligent person can draw correct conclusions. I see that in Gov. MORTON's very interesting speech on the currency, (the best yet made,) that he has made an estimate of the gold with several years ago. I made an inquiry on this subject, and I will give you the result, in the order above stated, beginning with the amount of currency.

1. The following table shows the quantity of money, in proportion to the people at different periods, with the authorities:

Years.	Active Circulation.	Population.	Amount per head.	Authority.
1811....	$41,000,000	7,300,000	$6 00	Gallatin.
1816....	99,000,000	8,500,000	11 00	Crawford.
1830....	70,000,000	12,866,020	5 50	Gallatin.
1836....	149,000,000	15,398,000	11 00	Treasury.
1853.. .	295,457,257	25,000,000	12 00	R.R.Record.

The amount in 1853 was made up thus: adding the American gold received from 1836 to 1853, and deducting from the total the excess of exports, there was in the country then $204,982,435. The amount of bank notes in 1851 was $153,958,358. The total amount of gold and paper was:

Total coin..................................	$204,982,435
Bank notes (very nearly)...........	153,958,358
Total..	$358,940,793
Deduct coin in Bank and Treasury......	63,483,536
Money of circulation.......................	$295,457,157

This statement is very nearly correct, and with this as a basis, we can make a close estimate as to the quantity of gold and paper now in the country. Here I may observe that, in 1853, the coin in circulation was nearly equal to the mass of bank paper—a very remarkable fact. It was the nearest approach to hard money we have ever made. In the American gold added was not included that of the Atlantic States, which was set off against the waste in manufactures. The proportion of the money of commerce was then twelve to one. There was then no unusual speculation in the country, and it may be assumed that twelve to one was not too large a proportion. In 1870 we shall have forty millions of people, and require five hundred millions of active money in circulation to make commerce comfortable. We have now nominally seven hundred millions; but it is only nominal. The Government holds over a hundred millions constantly on hand, and the banks hold large amounts of both paper and gold. Probably, if we could get the exact fact, there is but little larger proportion of active money in circulation than in 1853; but, on the other hand, the introduction of an immense amount of Government bonds, certificates, exchange, &c., has diminished the actual need of circulating money. Still, I am under the impression that if, in six months, one hundred millions of money were withdrawn from circulation, there would be a financial rheumatism, if not gout, in commercial business. But let us proceed to the immediate subject of our inquiry.

2. What is the amount of gold in the country? This is a difficult question; but still there are reliable data for a near estimate.

The supply of precious metals from America, which had begun in 1500, reached its culminating point about 1810, after which it rapidly declined till the discovery of the California mines. In 1830 the whole annual production of precious metals was only about twenty millions.

The remarkable fact in coin production in 1830, was that four-fifths of it was in silver. It was the discovery of the California mines which changed that fact. The relations of silver and gold began immediately to change, and the result was most extraordinary: In 1830, gold was to silver as one to four; in 1852, gold was to silver as eight to one.

This is a most astonishing result; yet such was the force of commercial habit, that in 1852 silver and gold coin were still exchangeable values. This soon ceased to be the case, and now there is considerable difference. So immense has been the American supply of gold, that in 1860 the annual supply of gold was 100 per cent. above the highest mark reached since the Christian era! Now, look at that fact and ask yourself whether the value of gold does, or can remain fixed? So far from it, that there is probably not a staple product in the country which, since 1850, has changed its value as much as gold. It is, therefore, absolutely absurd to look to gold as a fixed standard of value. This branch of the subject, however, I leave for another letter. Let us return to the quantity of gold. In 1852, the gold production of the world was very nearly thus:

From California........................	$50,000,000
From Australia.........................	20,000,000
From Russia............................	15,000,000
American silver........................	10,000,000
Other sources..........................	5,000,000
Aggregate...............................	$100,000,000

This gives a general view of the production at that time. In 1853 and 1854 the production of Australia and Mexico was much increased; but let us now look to the amount in the United States.

From 1853 to 1866 the average coinage and assays were fifty millions of dollars per annum; but we well know that this fell much short of the real production of gold. I think the least we can put the annual production at is $65,000,000 per annum. On the other hand, we find by the reports on finances that the average annual exports (deducting the imports) is $50,000,000 per annum. Thus we find that there has been an average annual gain of production over exports of $15,000,000 for seventeen years to the 1st of January, 1869. This gives us a clear gain of two hundred and fifty millions in gold since 1853. We have, then:

In 1853....................................	$204,982,435
Gain in seventeen years..............	255,000,000
Total......................................	$459,982,435

This is what we have arrived at by a clear deduction from absolute facts. If we turn now to Gov. MORTON's speech, and compare the table he furnishes from facts furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency and the Director of the Mint, we find it gives $412,512,679 as the result, deducting the amount brought by immigrants, in which I have no great confidence. Some they do bring; but those who bring any considerable sum bring it in bills of exchange. But the estimate of the Comptroller leaves out of view what was in the country before, so that if that be allowed for, his estimate would be much above mine. However, the reader will observe that my data are nearly exact; and I think, if we put the whole amount of gold in the country now at $450,000,000, we shall have it high enough. This is an immense amount, and three times as much as was in the country twenty years ago, notwithstanding the loss of nine hundred millions sent as merchandise to foreign countries. If we retain a paper-money currency, the loss of gold, as merchandise, is no more a loss than it would be in cotton and wheat; but if we resume specie payments, its loss, in any great quantity, immediately affects the banks which make gold the basis of their solvency. But of that I shall not speak.

There are two other questions of great importance, but much more difficult to answer correctly: 1. How much gold is used in manufactures? 2. How much is the value of gold diminished? I do not believe there is a thinking man in the country who doubts that gold is materially reduced in value since 1850. But, how much? The value of gold is diminished, [illegible] portion as its quantity is increased in proportion to the quantity of any other staple product. Hence, gold has fallen materially since 1850 by the immense increase of the quantity. In the two centuries succeeding the discovery of America, the value of gold diminished rapidly. But now we have a rapidity of increase far exceeding that. If we suppose the writers of that day to have been right in ascribing a great increase of luxury and extravagance to the increase of the precious metals, what must be the effect now? This is a question for political moralists.

One of the effects which will result from specie payments will be to make palpable the delusion that high prices have resulted exclusively from paper money or Government taxes. On all leading articles you can estimate these exactly, and when you have allowed for all their effects, you will find that prices are still high, and that we can never return to the old prices. And why should we wish to? What is the benefit of low prices? When a thousand years ago they sold cattle for a few shillings a head, were they any better off than we are to-day? On the contrary, the people were poor and barbarous then, compared with us. Abundant money, high prices, are only evidences of a prosperous state of society. The great popular error is in imagining that money, whether plenty or scarce, is any measure of real and ultimate values. Money is much less a measure of true value than those things which are essential to human life.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

SUICIDE OF A GIRL.

She Throws Herself Under a Train of Cars—Parental Opposition and Severity the Supposed Cause.

From the Chicago Tribune, June 23.

The most heartrending suicide, as regards both the cause and manner of death, which it has ever been our duty to record, occurred on Thursday evening, at the little town of Danby, Du Page County, on the Galena Division of the Northwestern Railway, twenty-two miles from the city. The unfortunate victim of self-destruction was a beautiful and intelligent young girl of 16, named HANNAH WEIDMAN, the daughter of JONATHAN WEIDMAN, a well-to-do farmer, residing within a mile of the village of Danby. She was the youngest of five daughters and four sons, three of the former being married to respectable merchants and tradesmen of the village. Nearly two years ago, a fondness sprang up between her and a young man of the village, named FREDERICK A. MYERS, and this feeling, as time passed on, ripened into the most devoted love. Appearances would indicate that this affection was, in a measure, if not fully, returned, and from the time mentioned forward to the moment of her death, their affectionate relations remained unchanged. Although all the town viewed them in the light of lovers, the parents of the girl steadily opposed the relation. This opposition seems to have been advanced on general principles. It is true they avowed a personal dislike to the young man, and further argued that HANNAH was too young; but judging from the precedent of the sisters, every one of whom, it is alleged, fled the house before their marriage, owing to parental opposition, it is to be surmised that it originated partly from a hardness of heart. As an instance of her father's treatment, it may be mentioned that on her return from the Peninsula her lover met her in Chicago, to insure her company that evening at a ball given at Wheaton, a few miles beyond Danby, the occasion being the annual reunion of the regiment with which he had been connected during the war. When her father heard of the affair, he instantly drove over to the village, entered the ball-room, and to the astonishment of the assembled dancers, took her forcibly in his arms, placed her in the wagon, and drove her to the farm. To conduct of this kind, of necessity humiliating to a proud-spirited girl, she was frequently subjected, and finally induced to flee from those with whom she should naturally have sought home and shelter. But with her absence these persecutions—at least in such light she viewed this parental supervision—did not cease, and she was threatened with all manner of inflictions if she did not return home. But to these threats she paid no heed, and persistently expressed her firm intention to remain with her sister and brother-in-law. During Thursday she was visited by her parents. Her father came in the morning, endeavored to intimidate her, and when this was found of no avail, her mother came in the afternoon, and promised they would do well by her hereafter if she would only return. All overtures having been rejected, her mother, when about to leave, remarked, "You must go home to-morrow, and if you won't come of your own free will we shall take you forcibly." To which the daughter replied, "Mother, you will never take me alive!" These were the last words spoken between them, and the daughter remained true to her promise. Shortly after this occurrence she sat down by the window facing the house of her lover, less than fifty yards distant, and for a few moments was engaged in writing. After supper she was observed to throw frequent glances at the clock, and about 7:20 o'clock she hastily threw a shawl over her head and precipitately left the house by the rear door leading to the garden, adjoining the railroad track. In less than ten minutes the westward bound Geneva accommodation train, running at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, thundered past, and before any alarm concerning her absence was felt by any one in the house, her beautiful form, mutilated beyond recognition, was found on the track, within less than a stone's throw of the house by a neighbor just returning from the depot with his evening paper.

At first the impression prevailed that the terrible calamity was the cause of accident; but with the aid of lamps, the girl's pocket-book was found some distance from her body, and attached to it was the following note, written in pencil over a closely-written letter, received some time before from a lady friend, and directed to her lover:

MY OWN DEAR FRED: Right opposite your house I sit writing this note to you. For you I must die. I cannot give you up only in death. You are too dear to me for us to part from each other. I suppose the folks will think me foolish, but I cannot help it. I would always be in misery. So, dearest FRED, good-bye. In death I remain your HANNAH.

On the margin of the letter, in a scrawl scarcely discernable, was further written: "May God bless and keep you in the right. Think of me often."

Not another word to any one to throw light on her action, or give a reason for her entering in so frightful a manner on the terrible mystery of death.

The remains of the unfortunate girl presented a horrible sight. The upper portion of her head, from the mouth in the direction of the upper tip of her ears, had been completely severed from the body, and lay four or five feet from the track. Blood and brains were scattered for twenty feet around. The left arm was broken in a number of places, and the right foot has been stripped of its toes. The engineer of the train has a recollection of seeing an object near the track some distance ahead, but when he arrived at the spot it had disappeared. The general belief is that she allowed the locomotive to pass, to avoid the cow-catcher, and then threw herself under the wheels of the coaches.

A little circumstance that occurred on last Sunday evening would seem to suggest that the unfortunate girl premeditated death, and in that form, some time before its consummation. It had been her custom to visit church on Sunday evening, and it had been her lover's habit, after the service, to wait upon her home. He was promptly at the meeting, and after waiting patiently half an hour for her coming, he left the church, and, in the company of his brother, passed along the railroad to her house, which was also in the direction of their own house, both being about 300 yards from the depot. On reaching the spot where the tragedy occurred, they found her (with the identical shawl covering her head which she threw over her on leaving the house for the last time) sitting on the track. It was nearly train time. She seemed somewhat bewildered when discovered, but soon assumed a gay appearance and entered the house.

The lover thus violently bereft of the object of his affections is a young man about twenty-six years of age and of rather prepossessing appearance. He resides with his mother near the house occupied by the unfortunate. During the Summer he has been in the habit of working on a farm, and during the Winter employed himself in making sash doors, blinds, and other articles for house building. He may not be a model young man, but certainly nothing very serious or condemnatory is alleged against him by those among whom he has lived the best portion of his life. He seems deeply affected by the calamity, and his grief has certainly the appearance of being genuine.

After the inquest the body was removed to the house of the old people. They are nearly seventy years of age, and belong to a religious sect, quite numerous in De Kalb County, known as the Dunkards. This community has a church and cemetery in the neighboring village of Naperville, and to this place the body will be taken to-day for interment. None of the children have ever taken very kindly to this sect, and this difference in religious opinion, it is alleged, lies partly at the bottom of all the family troubles that have been village talk these dozen years.

The Title of the Douglas Estate in Chicago and Adjoining Property in Question.

From the Chicago Post, Jan. 22.

Two bills, involving the Douglas estate, have been filed in the Circuit Court, by N. P. IGLEHART, against THOMAS S. DOBBINS, and others, for the recovery of property to the value of about a million dollars. The first is against DOBBINS and twenty-four others, asking a conveyance of twenty-two lots in University subdivision [illegible] that DOBBINS [illegible] for the purchase [illegible] of [illegible] by N. P. IGLEHART & Co., in behalf of the [illegible] estate, the powers of attorney [illegible] contracts for the [illegible] the MRS. DOUGLAS, now MRS. ROBERT S. WILLIAMS, being duly filed. The complainant in this bill acts only as trustee to enforce the claimed legal rights of the parties who have paid all the money required of them by the contracts mentioned. The second and more important bill is filed by IGLEHART against DOBBINS and one hundred and fifteen others, the Baptist Theological Union and the heirs of CHARLES R. STARKWEATHER. In this bill the complainant claims the right of a creditor to file the bill, the estate being his debtor to the amount of $60,000. He became possessed of this indebtedness by purchase and otherwise to enable him to bring suit, the heirs being adverse thereto. Complainant claims to represent the widow of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS by two full powers of attorney, and by a like power from DANIEL P. RHODES, sole executor of DOUGLAS to N. P. IGLEHART & Co.

The prayer of the bill is that the deed purporting to convey to DOBBINS, so far as it affects the University subdivision, except block No. 2, and all of Oakwood subdivision, excepting such lots as were sold by DOBBINS himself, and the sixty acres in section 5, last mentioned, be declared void, and be set aside; and that the grantees of DOBBINS, claiming under him, be decreed to surrender possession, and that the entire property be declared to belong to heirs of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, subject to the liens of IGLEHART, and the proper liens of DOBBINS, on a bill accounting under the agreements entered into by him.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

The Approaching State Conventions—Party Nominations for State Officers and Congressmen.

Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sunday, Jan. 24, 1869.

The Democratic State Convention meets in this city Wednesday. It is decided that Gov. ENGLISH will run again as a forlorn hope. But for the desperate chances against them NATHANIEL WHEELER, of Bridgeport, would be the man. He is to be worked in, however, in the second place on the ticket, Lieut.-Gov. HYDE giving way in an apparently voluntary manner, but really because he cannot afford to pay his quota of the assessments to be made on the candidates. The balance of the ticket, as it stands, will be renominated, excepting, possibly, that Mr. PEASE, the Secretary of State, may be thrown over to make room for some one with an army record.

There has been a good deal of stir concerning Democratic Congressional nominations. In this, the First District, Mr. HUBBARD, it was thought, would run again, though the leaders are dissatisfied with him. They say he has not helped the party by speeches, nor has he sent a single franked document to his constituents. It was announced yesterday, however, that he declines a renomination, and there is consequently great rejoicing among the managers, who will now bring forward Senator DIXON. His nomination is certain if Mr. HUBBARD adheres to his declination. In the Second District there has been a lively fight. Mr. HOTCHKISS, the present member, is out of the ring, owing to a pledge made two years ago that he would ask for but one term. JAMES F. BABCOCK, a renegade Republican, is to be the man, though JOHN KENDRICK, of Waterbury, is doing his best to get the nomination. Two-thirds of the delegates already elected to the District Convention are pledged to BABCOCK.

The Republican State Convention meets one week from Wednesday at New-Haven. Mr. JEWELL will be renominated by acclamation, though there is some opposition to him. In this Congressional District it has been understood that the Republican candidate would be JULIUS L. STRONG; but, since Mr. DIXON has been talked of on the other side, an effort has been started to bring out Gen. HAWLEY in order to have a "red-hot" fight; and, when it becomes known that Mr. DIXON is to be the man, there may be an organized movement in that direction. Gen. HAWLEY has not been ordinarily considered a candidate, though it is understood that he will accept if the nomination is tendered him. In the Second District it is understood that Prof. NORTHROP will decline a renomination, and it is probable that Gen. L. W. KELLOGG, of Waterbury, will be the man, though Col. WOOSTER, of Derby, is working. In the Third District the Republicans will renominate Mr. STARKWEATHER; the Democrats, EARL MARTIN, of Killingly. In the Fourth District the Republicans will take either Ex-Lieut.-Gov. AVERILL or S. B. BEARDSLEY, of Bridgeport, probably the latter; the Democrats, the present incumbent, Mr. BARNUM, of course.

The campaign this Spring will be the sharpest we have had in nine years.

Four Militiamen Shot in Arkansas by Order of a Court-Martial.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Post, Jan. 21.

The four colored militiamen, named WILLIAM PORTER, MONROE ALLEN, HECTOR ACTON and WM. REESE, connected with the force stationed at Marion, Crittenden County, Ark., who were reported to have perpetrated the crime of rape upon several women living in the vicinity of the camp, were arraigned before a Court-martial on the 18th inst., and were convicted of the alleged charges, and shot by order of the Court on the following day. All of the prisoners, on being called upon to answer to the charge against them, pleaded guilty, with the exception of WM. REESE, who pleaded not guilty, but who was, during the examination of the case, proven guilty by the evidence of his own witness.

The vote of the Court in deciding the case of all the parties was unanimous for conviction. Upon the close of the trial the criminals were confined in the guard-house, and were allowed the company of the colored chaplains connected with the force, till the time arrived for their execution, which was formally announced to the prisoners a half-hour previous to their death.

The intervening moments between the announcement and the time they were shot, were of dreadful agony and wailings, mingled with cries to the officers to abate their punishment, and prayers to the Giver of their lives for pardon and mercy. Their piteous and loud cries rent the air, and were heard throughout the neighborhood.

A few minutes previous to the execution, the prisoners were led out from the barricade a short distance, where their coffins were laid side by side, a few feet apart, and each tied to a stake driven in the ground at the end of the coffins, with their backs to the same. Forty men, all colored, and selected from every company, under command of Lieut. GREGORY, colored, were detailed to shoot the criminals. They were drawn up in two ranks. At the command of the officer, the front rank leveled their guns at the men and fired, the fatal shots killing each of them instantly. A squad of men was then detailed to place the bodies in their coffins and bury them.

The affair was witnessed by the entire militia force, with the exception of several scouting parties.

The Virginia Committee Call on Gen. Butler.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

In conversation with the Virginia Committee last night, Gen. BUTLER said he considered that the contest in Virginia was one between capital and labor. The representations which had been made to him indicated an unwillingness on the part of the landed proprietors to sell any of their property, which, in small parcels, could be so advantageously cultivated by the negro, insuring great ultimate wealth and population to the State. The Virginia delegation assured Gen. BUTLER that this was a mistake, that the landowners were anxious to sell whenever a good price could be obtained. Gen. BUTLER said he was the advocate of the laborer, whether North or South, white or black, and was unwilling to tax labor for the benefit of capital; was as much opposed to the attempt to influence or intimidate the white workingman in the North in the exercise of his franchise as he was to such an attempt in Virginia. Gen. BUTLER, while disposed to advocate some practical method of bringing Virginia into the Union, and allowing her representation, preferred first to see how the people would act in a legislative capacity. He would, therefore, place her at present on a Territorial footing, and when their Legislature, by their acts, demonstrate that the State could be trusted, he would admit it under such a Constitution as they may frame; but he frankly said that, to admit the State with amnesty as now proposed by a committee of Virginians, would be to surrender it to the Democracy. He was opposed to this.

Shoemakers' Strike in New-Haven.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Jan. 25.

The strike, to which we referred Saturday, was among some twenty boot and shoemakers at JOYCE, STEVENS & TREADWAY's, and was made in consequence of the firm insisting that a young man should be given instruction in regard to the operating of a heel-making machine, of which the firm were the patentees, and which they had sold to a Boston firm. The machine came back from Boston needing some modification for the work required there, and the Boston firm sent on the young man to be instructed while the change was being effected. The workmen who struck were, as before stated, members of a union, and refused to give the instruction asked. They were all discharged, and thus the matter stands.

Missionary Movements.

The Board of Managers of the New-York Sunday School Missionary Union held a regular monthly meeting a day or two since at the Sunday School Depository, No. 599 Broadway, M. C. MORGAN, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents, occupying the chair.

The German missionary, Mr. SCHAFFER, reported that during the past year he had visited at the Castle Garden depot the passengers from every emigrant ship and steamer that arrived, and distributed among them copies of a tract printed in their native language, and called "The Welcome."

During the past month he distributed 650 copies of this tract among the immigrants and seamen. They were all thankfully received. The number of German immigrants who arrived during December was 4,769, being hardly more than one-half of the immigration of the previous month.

The Executive Committee reported the continued employment during the past month in missionary service, in connection with various Sunday Schools, [illegible] of [illegible] Union [illegible]

One [illegible] school [illegible] Since that time [illegible] of the children [illegible] increased three [illegible] schools have been obtained, a missionary [illegible] has been organized, and enough money raised to defray the expenses of the [illegible] for the year, and of a Christmas festival; and last week a public hall was hired in Third-street, between Avenues B and C, and on Sabbath evening was crowded with the older scholars, their parents and friends, who engaged in the services with marked interest and attention.

The meetings held in the room occupied by School No. 113, located in Jackson-street, are very fully attended, and it is believed much good is being accomplished. Quite a number have expressed penitence and promised to endeavor to lead a different life. The residents of that neighborhood say that the good influence of this Mission is very noticeable.

Reports were presented from schools in other parts of the City, showing that the work is being prosecuted with much earnestness and success.

After adopting measures for still further increasing the usefulness of the Union the meeting adjourned.

THE POWERS-KENNEDY CASE.

Action of Coroner Flynn—A Singular Verdict—Powers in the Tombs.

The inquest in the case of Dr. JOHN KENNEDY, of No. 116 Chatham-street, who died recently after a protracted illness, was concluded by Coroner FLYNN yesterday. The Coroner took cognizance of the case because the relatives of the deceased asserted that his alleged partner, Dr. WALTER POWERS, had drugged him with liquor for the purpose of securing his property. The following is an abstract of the evidence taken yesterday:

Thomas Lookup, alias Walter Powers, testified: I am a practicing physician at No. 116 Chatham-street, under the assumed name of Walter Powers; previous to that I went under the name of Thos. Ward, at No. 12 Laight-street, as a doctor; afterward I used the name of Powers in Lispenard-street, in 1865; I afterward practiced under the name of Kennedy, in Elm-street; then in Stanton-street, under the name of Powers; I knew the deceased, John Kennedy, nine years; he was no relation of mine whatever; the house No. 191 Stanton-street stood in his name from the time of purchase, in 1867, up to within a month of his decease; he paid the money for the purchase of the same; he also held a house in Brooklyn, No. 153 Adam-street, up to the time of his death; he paid $7,000 for the house in Stanton-street, and $10,500 for the house in Brooklyn; he also held a house in Brooklyn, No. 100 Ninth-street, up to within a month of his death; $5,500 was paid for it; there was also a tract of land at Long Branch, N. J., for which $2,000 was paid; for the past three months he was confined to the house; he had no physician in attendance within a month of his death; I prescribed for him; at the time he made over the property to me he was not delirious either from the effects of drink or disease; I think he was then perfectly sensible; he died on Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1869; I once had a partner named Powers, who was a doctor; he went to the war, and I used his name afterward; the certificate of death which I have given is in his name; the money which purchased the house was mine; the reason that the property was in his name was, that in the event of my getting into any trouble, he could become my bail; I was never known in this country by the name of Lookup.

Peter B. Walsh testified that he lived with Dr. Powers for five years, and knew the deceased, who was not a partner with Dr. Powers at any time, and received the same salary as the witness; deceased had suffered from a cold and cough for three months before his death and drank excessively, Dr. Powers giving him the money; witness was sent by Dr. Powers to Dr. Kimball, a homeopathic physician, who prescribed for the deceased, and expressed the opinion that he could not live long; Dr. Powers was always adverse to his drinking.

Patrick Ryan, of No. 10 Van Brunt-street, Brooklyn, testified that he and Dr. Powers had married Kennedy's two sisters; about a month before Kennedy's death he told witness that he had purchased some land in New-Jersey, and that he had equal interest in the property with Dr. Powers; he also said that Dr. Powers had not paid him in three years.

Wm. Duggin testified that he had worked for Dr. Powers for five years, and that the deceased drank excessively since last May; when people called to Dr. Kennedy, Powers would assume his name; witness had seen a homeopathic doctor attending the deceased, who said the patient could not live long; Dr. Powers had been arrested twice, and had passed under the name of Ward and Kennedy; liquor was kept under deceased's bed for some time before his death.

Mary Ryan, a cousin of deceased, testified that he told her that the houses in Brooklyn and Stanton-street were in his name, and she had never heard him say that Dr. Powers' money had paid for them; deceased was a partner with Dr. Powers for nine years.

Despite this evidence, the jury rendered the following verdict:

"That the deceased came to his death by phthisis pulmonalis, accelerated by alcoholism, produced by the excessive use of liquor supplied by THOMAS LOOKUP, *alias* Walter Powers, supposed with fraudulent intention."

Although the accused offered bail to any amount, the Coroner insisted upon locking him up in the Tombs, though what the precise nature of the offence he was charged with did not satisfactorily appear.

The Fire Commissioners on Kerosene Oil.

Fire Commissioner WILSON has been for several weeks getting specimens of kerosene oil from stores in all parts of the City, and submitting them to tests to ascertain whether they are pure enough to be used with safety. He has not completed his examinations, but in view of the action of the Board of Health on this subject, he proposes to submit a preliminary report to the regular meeting of the Fire Commissioners to-day. This Board, the Fire Board, regards such investigations as within their province in virtue of a State law passed May 4, 1866, entitled "An act to amend and reduce to one act the several acts relating to buildings and the keeping and storage of combustible materials in the City of New-York." Section 51 of this act provides that "no refined petroleum, kerosene, earth or rock oil, or machinery oils, shall be kept upon sale or stored within the corporate limits of the City of New-York, the fire-test of which shall be less than one hundred degrees Fahrenheit; said test shall be determined by authorized inspectors, using G. TAGLIABUE's or other improved instruments, the barrels or packages containing the same to be legibly stamped or marked with said inspectors' official stamp or mark," &c. Section 60 is as follows:

The Metropolitan Fire Department is hereby authorized, empowered, and specially charged with the duties of enforcing sections 50 to 59 inclusive of this act, and for that purpose, and to that extent, and in and about the giving of notice and the abatement or removal of violations of said last-named sections, shall possess and exercise the same rights, powers and duties as are herein conferred upon the said Superintendent of Buildings, in removing violations hereunder and in respect thereto, may proceed in the same manner and with like effect; and in its name may sue for and shall have the *exclusive* right of recovery of any and all penalties imposed under the said sections 50 to 59 inclusive, and may sue for, and recover, and collect the same with costs, in the manner provided for in actions under the code of procedure, and may apply the same to the uses and purposes of said Metropolitan Fire Department, and any action commenced in any of the District Courts in said City, may be brought in any District Court of the district adjoining the district in which the violation may have been committed, or shall exist.

Section 63 is as follows: "This act shall take effect June 1, 1866." The weak spot in the Fire Commissioners' position is, the fact that they do not claim to have taken the matter up until 1869. They have, however, authorized inspectors such as are provided for in the act, and during the last few weeks several hundred specimens of oil have been obtained. Out of two hundred specimens examined only two stood the test. Of the other specimens some were so crude that it was dangerous to test them.

The Fire Commissioners propose to prosecute everybody whose oil does not meet the requirements of the law, and they propose to make examinations often enough in the future to render the selling of poor oil an unprofitable business. The penalty is a fine of $50 for each offence.

Henry Ward Beecher on "Rational Amusements."

The Plymouth Young People's Association, who have this year followed up with commendable activity their scheme of providing a series of first-class entertainments at very low rates, have engaged as the second lecturer of their course, their pastor, Mr. BEECHER. Besides the fact that Mr. BEECHER is the most popular lecturer in the country, the lecture, which he is to deliver at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to-night, is one that has already made a great sensation this Winter in New-England. It is upon a very important and interesting subject, and will, of course, be treated in Mr. BEECHER's characteristically brilliant and original manner. Before the lecture, which begins at 8 o'clock, the grand organ of the church will be played by Mr. JOHN ZUNDEL, whose name among organists is synonymous with the best style of using that superb instrument. The tickets are absurdly low, 25 cents, and, as usual, only the early ones will find seats in Plymouth Church this evening.

Burned to Death.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Mrs. ELLEN WHELAN, who came to her death by being burned in her room at No. 205 Sands-street, on Sunday night. From the evidence it appeared that the apartments occupied by Mrs. WHELAN and her husband were the scene of mirth, dancing and considerable whisky-drinking; that although the deceased and her husband had made preparations for retiring, they were evidently too drunk to know what they were doing; and that the candle having fallen on a stand communicated a flame to the muslin covering it, which set fire to the clothing of the deceased. The inquest revealed a wretched condition of affairs at the tenement-house No. 205 Sand-street. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts in the case. JEREMIAH WHELAN, the husband of the deceased, who was also burned, is still in a dangerous condition at the City Hospital.

Cutting Off the Croton—A Word of Warning.

The repairs to the Croton mains have not yet been completed, nor will they be until the commencement of next week. The water, however, is running under a low pressure, and it is thought it will not be necessary to stop it entirely again until Sunday next, when housekeepers may expect to find their water pipes empty. It will be well for them [illegible] drawing all the [illegible] on Saturday [illegible] Sunday morning [illegible] [illegible]

The [illegible] Insurance Company [illegible] the [illegible] condition in which [illegible] in this city is placed by the Croton Board temporarily cutting off the supply of water for repairs. The weather is cold, and there is no water to be had down town in case of fire. Every person should place clerks or other persons on duty during the night to prevent fire from gaining headway in their buildings. The Police should be out in full force and active duty, while the property owners should see to it that [illegible] as possible to get along with. It is an extraordinary time, and merchants should not leave their counting-rooms until every possible provision is made.

Third Regiment Cavalry Ball.

A ball was given last night at Central Hall, No. 97 Bowery, by the Third Regiment of New-York Cavalry. The fine room was decorated with great taste. Flags and festoons of foliage and flowers were numerous, and along the walls were life-size portraits of WASHINGTON, GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN. At one end was a large colored photograph of Col. BURKE, the commander of the regiment, surrounded by his staff and field officers, who had presented him with the picture. Above this was the word "Welcome" in large letters. Among other noticeable features of the decorations were life-size wooden figures of sundry vivandiers, with pretty faces, and dressed in a variety of costumes. Like nearly all German balls, this affair was a great success. The music was excellent and the dancing vigorous.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

STEALING A DIAMOND RING.

JOSEPH R. LAURENT, of No. 407 Broome-street, took rooms on Monday night at the Frankfort House, and laid a diamond ring, valued at $100, on the washstand, and when he left the hotel yesterday morning he forgot the jewel, missing it soon after. He then returned and asked the clerk if any one had been in his room yet, and the latter replied in the negative, and that the ring was all right. While this conversation was going on WM. TOWERS, the porter, was standing near by, and when LAURENT entered his room he found TOWERS and BRIDGET O'NEILL, one of the chambermaids, in the room together. Search was made for the ring, and, as it was not to be found, both TOWERS and BRIDGET were arrested. When the accused were arraigned before the Magistrate they were fully committed for trial at the General Sessions. They both denied all knowledge of the ring.

FOND OF MUSIC.

PETER GROUX, thirty years of age, a native of Hamburg, a pianist, residing in Greenwich-street, was given $50 worth of sheet music by EDWARD ZOLLNER, at No. 99 Canal-street, for safe keeping. GROUX pawned the property and appropriated the proceeds. He was arrested yesterday and held for trial.

A SEAMSTRESS IN TROUBLE.

EDWARD MURTAGH, of No. 31 Henry-street, caused the arrest of MARY JANE TRISTRAM, aged 23, a seamstress, a native of Boston, and residing at No. 7 Duane-street, on a charge of having stolen his overcoat, valued at $50. The charge was made because Officer WATSON, of the Fourth Precinct, had informed MURTAGH that he had seen the accused in possession of a coat similar to the one lost by him. On this evidence the Magistrate held MARY JANE for trial.

STEALING A SEWING-MACHINE.

Officer FINCKE, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested ANDREAS SCHWEIG, a German tailor, yesterday, and arraigned him before the Magistrate to answer a charge of having stolen a sewing-machine and a quantity of clothing, all valued at $120 and the property of his fellow-workman, CHARLES ROECKER, of No. 186 Suffolk-street. As the prisoner confessed his guilt, he was remanded for sentence.

JEFFERSON MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

AN OUTRAGE.

CAROLINE MOORE, No. 141 Greene-street, says that yesterday morning about 2 o'clock JAMES MOORE and JAMES WATSON came into her house and meeting her in the hall-way, knocked her down, and afterward pushed her about and handled her very roughly generally. As soon as they had left she discovered that a wallet containing $50 had been stolen from the pocket of her dress. She therefore caused the two men to be arrested for the larceny, and they were committed for examination.

MORE SHOOTING.

WM. JOHNSON appeared as a complainant and stated that Monday night he was in a restaurant in Fourth-avenue, when he was assaulted by CORNELIUS MAHONEY, who fired a pistol at him, the ball from which, however, did not take effect. MAHONEY was arrested by Officer BULLIS, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and while he was in custody was assaulted and beaten by JOHNSON. From this occurrence grew a cross-complaint, and both JOHNSON and MAHONEY were committed for examination.

IN POSSESSION.

ARTEMUS C. KANE, of No. 8 East Twenty-sixth-street, made an affidavit stating that WM. REILLEY had stolen from him a pair of pantaloons and two coats, and that Detective MCCARTY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, found the goods in his possession when he arrested him. The prisoner was committed for trial.

TWO CHARGES.

DESIDERO GONZALES was arrested upon a charge of cutting JOSEPH C. PERATA, of No. 446 Greenwich-street, in the face, on the 6th inst., and also on a charge of stealing a lot of clothing, valued at $15, on the 18th inst., from IDA KEYS, of No. 175 Wooster-street. He was committed for trial on both charges.

A LOAF OF BREAD.

JOHN FRENCH, No. 56 Macdougal-street, appeared in Court in order to make oath that Monday night JOSEPH CRAWFORD came in to get change for a dollar bill, and, not getting it, snatched a loaf of bread worth eight cents and ran out. He was arrested and was sent to the Special Sessions for trial.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

ROBBED IN A SALOON.

MORRIS POHLEY, of No. 106 Vesey-street, says that he met EVA MARSHALL in the saloon, No. 37½ Bowery, and after drinking with her fell asleep. When he awoke he found that he had been robbed of $28, and therefore caused her to be arrested. She was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

A SHAWL STOLEN.

ELLEN SPRINGER, of No. 240 East Twelfth-street, accused MARY TORPAY of stealing a shawl worth $30. The accused was committed for trial.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1305—Schubarth et al. vs. Griffing.	1325—Murphy et al. vs. Haswell.
1307—Hopkins et al. vs. Leonard et al.	1327—Stout vs. Willets et al.
1309—Crow vs. Dinsmore, President, &c.	1329—Lichtenstein vs. Fox.
1311—Goodyear et al. vs. Bernard.	1331—Bailey vs. New-York Steamship Co.
1313—Schwab et al. vs. Merchants' U. E. Co.	1335—Goddard vs. Dieffenbach.
1315—Fuller vs. Harman et al.	1337—Gilbert vs. Burra Burra Copper Co.
1317—Clancy vs. Byrne.	1339—Wagner, Jr., vs. Conmeney.
1319—Kellog, Executor, &c., vs. Hanford et al.	1343—Beckett vs. Susq. and Wyoming Valley R. R. and Coal Co.
1321—Colgate vs. Williams et al.	1345—Smith et al. vs. Pope.
1323—Milleson vs. Convin.	1347—Singuland vs. Yeaton.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
23—Odell et al. vs. Holbrook.	92—Elmendorf vs. Savage et al.
33—Osgood et al. vs. Hopkins et al.	103—Stiles et al. vs. Meyer et al.
76—Goodwin vs. Lowenthal.	109—Atkins et al. vs. Howland et al.
86—Novelty Iron Works vs. Olney.	141—James vs. Westbrook.

Call No. 151—Claflin et al vs. Harmon, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
323—Steel vs. Fuller et al.	557—Beerd, Adm'x., vs. Second-avenue R. R. Co.
267—Reilly, Sr., Adm'r, vs. Banks.	607—Ricks vs. The Mayor, &c.
29—Daniels vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	615—Krug et al. vs. Schneider.
565—Beppler vs. Bloodgood et al.	617—James vs. Henry.
575—Rauch vs. Lyons.	623—Wheeler et al. vs. Harvey.
579—Speyers vs. Lambert.	625—Munsell et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
555—Cooper Union vs. Carey.	
597—Dittmars vs. Delacey.	
431—Clark vs. Glimes.	

Part II.—Held by Friedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
156—Lambert et al. vs. The Coastwise Co.	368—Cook et al. vs. The Middlefield F. and Building-stone Co.
224—Toland vs. Nat. Steam Navigation Co.	106—Meison vs. Hope.
448—Dayton vs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.	126—Mathews vs. Spaulding.
560—Burns vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.	512—Conlen vs. Watjen.
4080—King, Administrator, &c., vs. Abell.	282—De Yong vs. Sparks et al.
444—Bartlett vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	528—Dodge et al. vs. Clyde.
328—Caniff vs. Van Hobe.	534—Radliff et al. vs. Hale et al.
	412—Martel vs. Hartman et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1496—Klauber vs. Cong. B. C. K.	1405—Bolger vs. Maguire.
1499—Klauber vs. Cong. B. C. K.	1571—Beckel vs. Bloomingdale.
1453—Buchanan vs. Ely.	1312—Conckin vs. McLaren.
1528—Cordeau vs. Wilmerding.	1638—Meyers vs. Simpson.
1632—Rosenfield vs. Claflin.	1640—Boyle vs. Allen.
1436—Hastings vs. Tate.	1645—DeLaverne vs. Peters.
1465—Powers vs. Moore.	1650—Ward vs. Gallagher.
1474—Frank vs. Langham.	1653—Carpenter vs. Cosgrove.
1475—Morange vs. Cox.	1657—Warner vs. Bloomer.
1503—Watts vs. Am. Condensed Milk Co.	1660—Hallam vs. Gannon.

General Term on Thursday.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Lena Millard; grand larceny.
The People vs. Geo. Buckert; burglary [illegible]
The People vs. Peter Murray; burglary.
The People vs. Eliza Wallace, alias Ellen Gifford; larceny, second offence.
The People vs. Patrick McGrath; grand larceny.
The People vs. James Scott; grand larceny.
The People vs. Wm. Haney and Francis Fox; robbery.

[illegible] COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN—JAN. 26.

	Nos.
[illegible] vs. Campbell.	158—Middlebrook vs. [illegible]
[illegible] vs. Buhler.	162—McGowan vs. Wilson.
[illegible] vs. Loud.	93—Coburn vs. Harward.
[illegible] vs. Lynch.	115—Walsh vs. Carver.
[illegible] vs. Street.	163—Kelsey vs. Bellis.
20—Morrow vs. Freeman.	114—Same vs. Same.
155—Smith vs. Campbell.	158—Cooks vs. Barker.
162—Steaner vs. W. U. Tel. Co.	160—Platt vs. Howell.
12—Bowen vs. Hyatt.	161—Same vs. Same.
90—Doherty vs. Campbell.	167—McBain vs. Ring.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PATENT—KNOWLEDGE OF PRIOR INVENTION—SPECIFICATION—FOREIGN PATENTS.

Ethan Allen vs. Rollin White et al.—The appellant seeks to reverse a decree of the Circuit Court for the First Circuit, affirming the validity of a patent for improvements in repeating fire-arms, granted to White in April, 1855, the interest in which is in the appellees. This is a reargument of the case, and it was reported on the former argument. In 1849, White and his brother were in the employ of Col. Colt, upon a contract for making parts of pistols, and they were in the habit of experimenting, with a view to improvements. They at last projected an improvement on Colt's system in the devices for rotating the cylinder by lock work, but could not hit upon a means of avoiding an infringement of Colt's patent altogether, and consequently they failed to make their patent of practical use to them until the expiration of Colt's patent in 1857, two years later. The two patents then coming into collision, resort was had to the Courts, and the White patent was held to be valid. The objections urged below and here to the validity of this patent were various, but chiefly that the invention was not novel, it being known and given to the public before the patent. The invention patented relates to the series of chambers in the rotating cylinder, so that charges can be inserted at the rear, and in succession brought in line with the fixed barrel to be fired, and has nothing to do with the ammunition to be used, nor to the means of firing the charges, and the specification is silent as to those matters. And the appellant contends that White never made a successful experiment until he found a cartridge suitable to be used in the arm described in his patent, and that the incapacity of the arm to be used with the cartridges of the kind commonly used in percussion cap pistols, grows out of the invention, which consists in extending the chambers of the cylinder through the rear to be charged at the rear. Also, that at the date of the patent there were no cartridges capable of being used in the pistol described and shown in the patent which were known in the United States, as the law intends by "knowledge;" that the only cartridges which the appellees say can be used in that pistol, as it is described and represented, are to be found described in foreign patents, never making part of common knowledge in this country; and that the appellees cannot avail themselves of the existence of such descriptions to supply the instruction which the patentee should have given. The appellees respond that the specification is silent as to what the patentee does not pretend to have invented. These things, it is said, are left to the skill of the armorer, who may be called upon to manufacture arms according to the invention. In judgment of law the skilled armorer is presumed to be acquainted with all kinds of ammunition and means of firing, known to art, whether described in foreign or American publications or patents. The purchasers of a license to manufacture pistols under this patent found no difficulty in adopting suitable ammunition and means of firing. If that had been done first by appellant, it might be urged in extenuation of the act of infringement, although not with legal effect.

B. R. Curtis for appellant; E. W. Stoughton for appellees.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.

The United States vs. Blaisdell, James Richardson and Powelson.—These defendants were called yesterday morning to plead to a new indictment for subornation of perjury. They all pleaded not guilty, but Powelson, who did not appear.

FORFEITURE OF BAIL—POSTPONEMENT.

The United States vs. John B. McHenry.—Mr. McCarthy, counsel for the defence, said that he had a statement to make on behalf of the prisoners. That the case was called on Saturday last, when McHenry did not appear because he had not been informed that an indictment had been found against him. That he, his counsel, then promised to notify him to attend yesterday morning, but that by mistake, and through no fault of the defendant, he was not present. He desired that his sureties might not suffer. Assistant District-Attorney Bell said that he would take no proceedings on the forfeiture, but that the defendant must furnish a new bond. Mr. McCarthy also stated that a motion to quash was to be made in the case, but that he was not ready to go to argument upon that point to-day. Mr. Bell said that he wished the case disposed of this term. Case set down for to-morrow.

MOTION TO QUASH.

The United States vs. Watson, Crary, Pike and Stewart.—A motion was made to quash the indictment against these defendants for obstructing the administration of justice. Mr. Clinton, counsel for the defence, read the act of Congress under which the indictment was found, and also the indictment. The indictment consisted of two counts—the first setting forth that the first three defendants were indicted in the United States Courts, and they induced Stewart, a material witness, to stay away from the trial, thereby obstructing the administration of justice, &c.; the second count set forth a conspiracy on the part of the same parties to effect the same purpose, and also an averment that they did effect it.

Mr. Clinton claimed that the indictment was defective, because it did not aver that Stewart was in attendance as a witness, or that he was subpœnaed as a witness, or that the defendants knew he was a witness, and because it did not state specifically the unlawful inducements held out to him. He also contended that the second count could not be sustained as a count for conspiracy, because it also averred that the offence was actually committed. The conspiracy was merged in the act when committed, and the count was, therefore, essentially the same as the first.

The Court denied the motion upon all the grounds advanced, without prejudice to the defendants' right to bring the motion forward at a future time.

For the motion, Mr. Clinton; opposed, Assistant District-Attorney Simons.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

THE GREAT SMUGGLING CASE—ACQUITTAL OF MARSH.

William Marsh, the appraiser in the Custom House, who was charged with complicity with the GUITERMAN BROTHERS in smuggling silk dress goods, &c., into this port, was honorably discharged yesterday, there being no evidence offered of any kind tending to support the charge made.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 26.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY INJUNCTION.

James W. Blatchford vs. Elmore P. Ross, Wm. C. Beardsley, Henry W. Slocum, Elliott G. Stokes, Wm. H. Seward, Jr., John N. Knapp, Clinton T. Backus, John A. Green, Jr., and Theodore M. Pomeroy.—This case came up for argument to-day, and after the reading of several affidavits was postponed for the purpose of giving counsel an opportunity to be heard, until Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock. The principal facts were published in the TIMES several days ago. The affidavit of Chas. Graas was read before the Court. It was to the effect that the increase of the original stock was not necessary, but that it was made for the private gain of the officers of the Company; that in the Spring of 1866, the Executive Committee directed that there be paid to each of its members, and also to T. M. Pomeroy, and to one Goodwin, the sum of $500 per month from January 23, 1866. Pomeroy was an attorney for the Company. About August, 1866, the amount to be paid to the attorney was increased to $700. About March, 1867, the Committee directed a payment to the attorney of $5,000, which sum was to be charged to the expense of securing railroad facilities. Afterward, about a month later, the President approved of the payment of a draft of $8,000, drawn by Wm. H. Seward, Jr. About the same time the Committee directed the payment to each member thereof of the sum of $2,500 as compensation for services. In May, 1867, they directed an advance of $25,000 to a firm of brokers, for the purpose of protecting the stock of the Merchants' Union from assaults by other Companies. In June following they directed the payment to each trustee, for past services to date, of $2,500, and fixed the future annual salaries of the trustees at the sum last named. The annual salary of the President of the Company was fixed at $10,000. The Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer were to receive each $8,000, and the Attorney and each member of the Executive Committee was to have $5,000. A further advance of $40,000 to the same firm of brokers was directed in September. In November following a further payment to the members of the Executive Committee was ordered, to the extent of $8,000 each, and in a few days after $1,000 were directed to be paid to Mr. M. B. White, for extra services. Soon after this $50,000 were adjudged to be paid to each member and the attorney of the Committee, on condition that the money should be invested in stock. In August, 1868, the Committee fixed the salary of Wm. H. Seward, Jr., at $2,500, and paid him that sum for past services. In the following November the Committee directed the issue to Henry W. Slocum and John A. Green, Jr., of 750 shares, and to E. G. Stokes 500 shares, on the pretence that this was a compensation to them on their retiring from the Committee, upon the consolidation. Hon. George F. Comstock was made a trustee in May, and in October or November following they voted that he receive the sum of $20,000 for professional services, $2,500 for interest, and $50,000 voted to be taken in stock was never taken out.

The answer of the individual defendants is to the effect that the plaintiff's stock was purchased by him from one Reyes, who, before selling the same, had consented to the consolidation; that the sum received as capital by the Merchants' Union does not exceed the sum of $6,000,000. They deny most explicitly that they have been guilty of speculating in the stock of the Company; also that they have received any money from the Company, except in a legitimate manner, for services rendered. They assert that before the consolidation was effected they sent a circular to all their stockholders in which they stated their reasons at length for the proposed consolidation, and asked their consent thereto. That the holders of $12,000,000 of stock gave their assent to the consolidation, and that the holders of $40,000 worth of stock dissented. About $6,000,000 were not heard from. That they then proceeded to make an arrangement whereby each company included in the consolidation was to contribute a proportionate amount of the cash assets to the new company. That to do this it became necessary that an assessment should be made on the Merchants' Union Express Company. That as the American and Merchants' Company had but one great trunk line for connection with the West, great losses were sustained in consequence of the necessity of keeping up a double establishment; and, in fact, consolidation became necessary to avoid inevitable loss. The defendants then state that the consolidation has actually been made, and that it cannot be undone.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

THE PANAMA HAT CASE.

David B. Doyton vs. The Stuyvesant Insurance Company.—The only witness examined in this case yesterday was Corwin, the former partner of plaintiff, and charged by defendants to be leagued with him in his alleged attempt to defraud the defendants. His testimony did not vary materially from that of the plaintiff.

Mr. Dyett then opened the case on behalf of defendants. He claimed to be able to prove in their behalf that the whole transaction was a preconceived fraud against defendants; that no such amount of stock could have been in his possession; that the bills rescued from the fire were two days in Corwin's house, by whom and the plaintiff they were altered to date five months subsequent to the actual date of purchase, as would appear by the books of those from whom the purchase was made; that bills were manufactured out of whole cloth, and others altered as to the quantities purchased; and that the Panama hat transaction was a pure fabrication, he (the plaintiff) himself admitting that trunks found in the store, the interior of which was perfectly uninjured, were the identical trunks in which the hats were packed, and which were so mysteriously consumed.

Case still on. Mr. Cooke for plaintiff, Mr. Dyett for defendants.

Before Judge Friedman and a Jury.

THE PORK CASE.

Thomas B. Berdell vs. Edward R. McIlvane and Alexis E. McIlvane.—This case was continued yesterday by the examination of one or two witnesses as to the understanding and acts of the parties to the transaction, at the time of the transfer of the pork order forming the subject matter of the controversy. At the conclusion of the summing up of both parties, his Honor, Judge FRIEDMAN, after complimenting the counsel on both sides on the ability and good feeling characterizing their conduct of the case, proceeded to charge the jury in a lucid manner as to the rules of law which must govern their interpretation of the evidence submitted in the case; among others that where a conflict of evidence arose on a material fact in a case maintained and defended by the evidence of the parties thereto, as in this case, and both are equally credible, the party having the affirmative shall be deemed to have failed to make out his case. Without exception from either side, the case was then submitted to the jury, who, at 4:30 P. M., returned a verdict in favor of defendants. The Judge directed an allowance of five per cent. additional costs.

Mr. Tracy for plaintiff; Mr. Parsons for defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—JAN. 26.

By Judge Ingraham.

Weston, et al, *vs.* George D. Teller; motion granted, costs to the plaintiff to abide the event.

Spencer *vs.* Strong; motion granted.

David Hart, et al, *vs.* David Wolf, et al; motion denied, costs to abide the event.

The Mayor, &c., of New-York *vs.* Mary J. Ackerman, &c.; motion granted.

In the matter of James Wadsworth, I see no reason why the defendant should not have the benefit of this act, &c.; order to show cause granted.

The Sailors' Snug Harbor *vs.* the village of New-Brighton; there is no reason why the motion to dissolve the injunction should not be heard before the order on the other motion is entered.

J. T. Roberts et al. *vs.* J. O. Bryant et al; motion granted; costs to abide the event.

Edward L. Morris *vs.* John White et al.; motion denied.

Blount *vs.* Blount; motion granted on payment of costs, reference, &c., of this motion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 26.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Henrietta Wangeman, by her guardian, &c., *vs.* George Gratz; prisoner discharged on executing an assignment.

Rockland County Milk Association *vs.* Rostine Barker et al.; motion granted without costs.

Rebecca Gray, Adm'r., &c., *vs.* National Steamship Company; motion granted.

Nicholas Pisler *vs.* Congregation Bikur Cholrer Ukadisha; motion granted.

Isaac Goldstein *vs.* Myer Ferin; motion granted.

Isaac Fisk, Jr., *vs.* Samuel Bowles et al.; motion granted, order on file.

Edward Cannon, an infant, &c., *vs.* Ernest L. Smith, (two suits;) motion granted without costs.

Levi Aaron *vs.* Thomas Churchill; motion denied; papers with Special Term Clerk.

Katharine Daniels *vs.* John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; motion granted and referee appointed.

Edward Moore *vs.* Patrick Devoy; the demurrer must be sustained with costs to plaintiff.

Frederick Schlamp *vs.* Louis Schlamp; motion denied, with costs to abide the ultimate result.

John Eames *vs.* Ann Eames; motion denied with $5 costs.

John Osborn *vs.* The J. C. Kelly Steel and Skirt Company; order entered.

Hasck *vs.* Fearing; order entered.

The New-York City Telegraph Company *vs.* Beinhause; motion granted.

Graham *vs.* James; order granted.

Lambers *vs.* Benner; case settled.

Locht *vs.* Vulter; referee's report confirmed and order signed.

Whiting *vs.* Benson; motion denied with $5 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 26.

By Judge Brady.

The People *vs.* Hartung.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs of opposing motion and the Sheriff's fees.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

One case was tried yesterday, one prisoner was discharged, sentence being suspended, and in the four other cases on the calendar the prisoners were remanded for trials and sentences.

AN ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.

Julius H. Weman, a stupid-looking German, received a trial on an accusation of grand larceny. The trial occupied a long time, a number of witnesses being examined upon the facts in the affair, and considerable contradictory testimony elicited. The testimony established the fact that the complainant was assaulted and robbed in the yard of a house of ill-fame on the 24th of June, 1868. The complainant testified that he recognized the prisoner as the man who robbed him. The cross-examination elicited testimony that the complainant had made quite a noticeable error, at least in the amount of money lost. Witnesses for the defence also testified to his previous good character, and that the complainant had talked of settling the prosecution for $40 consideration. Whisky and a bad association appear to have had a great deal to do with the trouble. After a rather singular defence by the prisoner's counsel, the Assistant District-Attorney appealed to the jury to convict the prisoner, asserting that the amount of money lost was immaterial, and the complainant had been approached by friends of the prisoner with offers of settlement.

The Court charged the jury that they should consider the credibility of the witnesses, and should not be influenced by statements made by counsel regarding the character and occupation of the complainant. After a short consultation the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The counsel for the prisoner ineffectually requested that the sentence be postponed, the Assistant District-Attorney stating he was fully aware of the guilt of the prisoner from facts in his possession not introduced in the trial. Sentence was then pronounced of three years and six months in State Prison.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED.

Wm. R. Haight, arraigned for grand larceny and receiving stolen goods, pleaded guilty, but sentence was suspended at the request of the complainant, and upon the representations of previous good character made in several letters from responsible parties. The prisoner became a tool of a noted thief called "Frenchy," who was really responsible for the offence. The Judge told the prisoner on discharging him that if he was ever arraigned again, even for intoxication, he should punish him with the penalty for the crime he had committed by sending him for two years and six months to the State Prison.

PRISONERS REMANDED.

Dennis Gillan and James Burke, two boys, pleading guilty of grand larceny, and accused of burglary, were remanded until Friday. Marcus Raymond, charged with burglary, pleaded guilty of larceny, and was also remanded for sentence until Friday.

The Court adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

The calendar yesterday showed only twenty-six cases of petit larceny, eight of assault and battery, and two of cruelty to animals, and this lack of quantity occasioned a corresponding decrease of noticeable cases.

AN OLD TRICK.

Starkey J. Keene, a gentleman from the Provinces, was enticed, on Saturday evening, into the room of Catharine Kelly, in a house in James-street. According to his own version, he was "uncertain, coy, and hard to please," but the blandishments of the woman finally overcame him, and at that moment a rap was heard at the door, when she started up in well-simulated terror and announced that her husband, who was a man of wrath, was at hand. A man entered and demonstrated his wrathful characteristics by felling the bucolic Keene with a blow from his fist. Confusion and excitement ensued, and in the course of it Keene was robbed of his wallet. The woman was arrested, and being convicted, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A CONFESSION.

Horatio C. Banks being charged with picking the pocket of Mrs. Ida Forsyth, at a Jersey City ferry, violated all precedents by pleading guilty, and as an official recognition of his departure from the rule of the light-fingered to put the Magistrates to all possible trouble, he was given only four months in the Penitentiary.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 26, 1869.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R..	111½	100	Cum. Coal Pf......	38
5,100	do........	111½	200	do......	37¾
2,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	112⅛	800	West. U. T..	36⅝
6,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '62.	109⅝	100	Mar. Pf..	24
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.s3	109¾	300	Pac. Mail.....	121⅝
3,050	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.s3	110⅞	100	do......b10	121⅜
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........c	108⅝	200	do.....	121¼
30,000	do........	108⅝	10	Adams Ex.....	58⅞
2,000	U. S. 5-20s C., '67	109	100	do.....	57⅞
1,000	do	108⅞	20	do...	57⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	109⅛	150	Wells-Fargo Ex....	27⅞
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74 C. in	115	100	Erie...	38⅝
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	105⅞	100	do...	38⅜
5,000	do	105⅞	100	Hud. R. R.....	135⅞
50,000	U. S. 6s. Cur.....	101⅞	555	do...	135
1,000	Ohio 6s, '81..	101½	400	Harlem.....	139
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex c.	68⅝	100	do...	139⅛
13,000	Tenn. 6s, new...	68⅝	400	do...	139⅜
10,000	do.....2d call	68	400	do	139
6,000	N. Car. 6s, new..	62⅝	200	do.....	139⅜
17,000	do........	62⅝	1000	do....bet. call	140
4,000	Missouri 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is...	87⅞	200	Norwich & Wor...	[illegible]
1,000	La. State 6s...	76⅛	8	N. Y. & N. H...	130
10,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bds...	72	63	Reading....	97
1,000	do	72⅛	50	Mich. Cen.....	118
3,000	Ala. St. 8s, Bds...	93¾	75	do...	119
2,000	do.....2d call	93	8	Mich. So.....	93⅝
2,000	R. I. St. 6s..	100	70	do....	94⅝
5,000	Ga. St. 7s, bt. call	93	50	C., C., Cin & Ind...	74
6,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	93	8	Chic. & N. W...	83
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	83⅛	100	do....b10	83⅝
3,000	T. & W. Equip. B	76¼	416	Chi. & N. W. Pf..	89
2,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	78¾	100	Lake Shore R...	102½
1,000	Mor. & Es. 2d...	94	200	do...	103
1,000	do	94⅛	200	Chi. & R. I.	133⅝
6,000	C. & R. I. 1st M. B.	100⅛	800	do...	133⅞
2,000	Morris & Es., 1st	97	600	Mil. & St. P...	75
6,000	do	96⅛	400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	95⅝
5,000	M. & St. P. 7 3-10, Con.	95	100	do	95⅝
10,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	82⅛	100	Tol., W. & W...	63⅝
5,000	do.....	83⅛	500	do	63⅝
[illegible]	do.....	83	1000	do	63⅞
7,000	do.....2d call	83	100	do. 2d call. b30	64
5,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	96⅝	75	N. J. Cen.	113⅞
1,000	Mar. T. 10s, Ctfs	60	26	do....bet. call	113
2,000	do....bet. call	60	80	Mor. & Es.	87
1,000	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st.	82	200	P. Ft. W. & C.	123⅝
10	Merch. Ex. Bank.	118	100	do	124
21	Amer. Ex. Bank...	115⅛	100	do	123⅝
10	Cent. Nat. Bank..	106	100	Alt. & T. H.	42⅞
24	Fourth Nat. Bank.	104⅛	200	do	42⅞
10	Merchants' Bank.	124	100	do	42⅝
10	Tenth Nat. Bank.	100	100	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	68⅛
50	Bank of Commerce	122	15	Ohio & Miss..	37⅝
200	Canton Co.....	61⅝	1700	do	38
23	Del. & Hud. Can..	126	100	Chi. & Alton..	148
200	Cen. Coal.....	60	100	do	148⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex.....	16⅜	200	Mar. & Cm. 2d Pf. bet. call	9
			323	C., Cin. & Ind. Cen.	50

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C..	112⅛	$16,000	Erie 3d M.....	92
15,000	do.....b3	112⅛	5,000	Mich. C. 8s, N. B.	117
50,000	do.....s3	112⅛	100	Canton.....	62
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	109⅜	100	do	61⅞
102,500	U. S. 5-20 C. '62.	113⅜	200	do.....	61⅞
10,000	do.....s3	113⅜	10	West. U. T.	36⅞
20,000	do.....b3	113⅜	300	P. M. St. Co..	121⅜
175,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '64.	109⅜	100	Boston W. P.....	16
5,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '65.	110⅞	145	Adams Ex	56⅛
55,000	do.....s3	110⅞	200	do.....	56⅛
80,000	do.....s3	110⅞	300	do....	57
35,000	U. S. 5-20s C., '65, new.....	108⅞	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.. s5	27⅛
10,000	do.....	108⅞	100	U. S. Ex.....	50⅞
500	U. S. 5-20 R., '67..	108⅞	300	Erie....	38⅞
250,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	109	50	do	38⅞
25,000	do.....s3	109	25	do....	38⅝
160,000	do.....b3	109	100	Hud. R.....	135
10,000	do.....s3	108⅞	400	do	135⅛
25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	105⅞	225	do	135⅝
6,500	do...	105⅞	100	Harlem.....	140
128,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅛	100	Reading....	97⅛
36,000	do.....b3	108⅛	40	do	96⅞
1,000	do....	108⅛	600	do	97
13,000	do.....b3	108⅛	400	Mich. So....	94⅛
10,000	do.....	108⅛	500	do....b30	94⅝
50,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	105⅞	7	Chi. & N. W. Pf.....	89
8,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	67⅞	50	do	88⅞
1,000	N. C. State 6s...	64	200	Clev. & Tol....	107
3,000	do....bet. call	63⅞	400	Tol., W. & W.....	64⅛
10,000	Mo. St. 6s....	87⅛	50	Mil. & St. P.....	74⅞
10,000	La. 6s.....	76⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C.....	123⅞
25,000	La. 6s, Levee.....	71⅛	200	Lake Shore....	102
5,000	La. 8s, L. Bds...	87⅛	600	do....	102⅞
40,000	do....bet. call	87⅛	100	Alt. & T. H. Pref..	69
10,000	do....	87⅛	100	Chi. & Alton.....	149
10,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	83⅛	300	Ohio & Miss.....	37⅜
25,000	do....	84	25	Chi. & Alton Pf.....	150
10,000	do....	84⅛	200	Ohio & Miss. Pf...	77
			5	N. J. Cen....	113⅝

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$5,000	Virginia 6s, new.	58⅛	100	Alton & T. H.....	42⅞
100	Cum. Coal Co.....	38	600	M. & S. P.	75
200	Adams Ex.....	58⅛	200	Mil. & S. P. Pf	95⅞
300	Quick. M. Co.....	25	200	do	95
100	do....	24⅞	100	do.....b3	95⅞
200	Mar. Pf.	24⅞	900	Ohio & Miss.	37⅞
500	Pacific Mail....	121	400	do.....c	37⅞
100	do	120⅞	100	do.....b3	38
100	West. Un. T.	36⅛	200	do.....b10	38⅛
400	N. Y. Central.....	164⅞	500	do.....b30	38⅞
100	do.....b3	165	500	do	38
100	do.....c	164⅞	100	Fort Wayne.....	124
600	do	165	800	M. So. & N. I...ex d	93⅞
200	do.....c	165	400	do.....b3	94
600	Erie.....	38⅜	200	do.....b30	94⅛
300	do.....b30	38⅞	600	do	[illegible]
300	do....	38⅜	400	Pittsburg	94
400	do.....b30	38⅞	100	do	94⅛
150	Hudson.....	134⅛	200	do	94⅛
100	do	134⅛	100	do	94⅛
100	do	134⅛	600	do	94⅛
100	do.....c	134⅛	800	Clev. & Tol	107⅛
300	Harlem	139	400	do	107⅜
300	Reading.....	97⅛	100	Lake Shore.....	103
400	do.....b3	97⅛	400	Rock Island.....	133⅝
10	do	96⅞	400	do	133⅝
200	do.....b5	97⅛	200	do.....b3	133⅞
600	do	97⅞	200	do	133⅞
400	do.....c	97⅞	1200	do	133⅝
200	T., W. & W.....	63⅞	500	Northwestern.....	83
500	do	63⅞	600	Northwestern Pf..	89
200	do	63⅞	300	do.....b3	89⅛
200	do....b10	63⅞	200	do.....c	89
100	do.....c	63⅞	300	do	89⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	N. Car. 6s, ex c.	64⅛	100	Fort Wayne.....	123⅞
100	Mariposa Pf.....	24	100	do.....b3	124
100	Pacific Mail....	120⅞	100	Ohio & Miss.	37⅞
100	do	120⅞	200	do	37⅞
100	do.....	120	1200	Mich. So. & N. I. ex d.	93⅞
100	West. U. T.....c	36⅛	300	do.....c	93⅞
200	N. Y. Cen.	164⅛	200	do.....b3	93⅞
100	do	164⅛	500	Rock Island.....	133⅞
300	Erie	38⅞	800	Pittsburg	94⅛
200	do	38⅞	400	do.....b3	94⅛
100	Wells-Fargo Ex...	27⅛	400	do.....c	94⅛
100	do	27⅛	92	Mich. Central.....	120
100	Hudson	134⅛	100	Clev. & Tol.....	106⅞
100	do	134⅛	1000	do	106⅞
400	do	134⅛	100	do.....c	106⅞
100	do.....b10	135	300	Northwestern.....	82⅞
100	do	134⅞	200	do	82⅞
300	Reading.....	96⅞	800	do	82⅞
200	Harlem.....	139⅞	500	do	82⅞
400	do	140	200	do.....b8	82⅞
100	Chic. & Alton.....	149	800	N. Western Pf	88⅞
200	Alt. & T. H.....	42	600	do	88⅞
200	Alt. & T. H. Pf....	68⅛	300	do.....c	88⅞
100	Chi. & A. Pf.	149	200	do.....b3	88⅞
200	T., W. & W....	63⅞	200	do.....c	88
100	do	64	500	do.....s3	88
300	Mil. & St. P.	74⅛	100	Boston W. P.....	15⅞
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf....	95⅛	100	do	16
100	do	95⅛			
200	do.....s3	95			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex...	27⅛	100	Mil. & St. P.....	74⅛
300	West. U. T.	36⅛	100	do	74⅞
20	Mer. Un. Ex.	16⅛	200	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	69⅛
600	N. Y. Cen.	164⅛	100	Ohio & Miss.	37⅞
800	Erie	38⅞	100	Mich. So. & N. I. ex d.	93⅞
200	do	38⅞			
400	Reading	96⅞	200	Pittsburg	94
200	do.....b10	97	400	Clev. & Tol.	106⅞
100	T., W. & W.	64⅛	500	Rock Island	133⅞
100	do.....s3	64	200	Northwestern	82⅞
200	do	64⅛	200	Nor. West. Pf	87⅞
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]			

TUESDAY, Jan. 26—P. M.

The sales of Gold opened at 136¼ ⅌ cent., and advanced to 136⅜@136½@136⅝@136¾ ⅌ cent. before 1 o'clock, P. M. Later in the day the market was less strong, and the transactions were at 136⅝@136½@136⅜ ⅌ cent. The purchases about noon were quite heavy by one or two parties, all the way from 136⅜ to 136¾ ⅌ cent., but the cause or causes influencing this movement were not known; though from the sudden reaction after these purchases were concluded, it seemed quite certain that no important political news or financial rumors, at home or from abroad, were being acted upon. The foreign exchanges were nominally firm at 109⅜@109½ ⅌ cent. for 60-day Bills on London, and 110⅛@110¼ for short sight, but the amount of business for the Cunard steamer to-morrow was not large nor the settlements of credits important in amount. The Hamburg and Southampton steamer this morning carried out $550,000 in Gold and Silver. We hear of no large engagements for the Cunarder to-morrow. Some further transfers of Money to London by Cable were made to-day at 110⅛ ⅌ cent. Exchange, which, as explained in our last paper, is cheaper to the remitter by ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. than short-sight Bills. The saving of time is equal to about fifteen days, and the transaction is settled without the use of Government stamps on either side the Atlantic.

To the Brokers, the rate for Money on temporary loan is now fairly established at 6 ⅌ cent. as the rule of the Street, though some of the Banks decline to lend better than 7 ⅌ cent., being able to use their balances at this rate either by discounting the collections of their correspondents South and West, or by the purchase of prime paper 60 to 90 days to run.

The favorable change in Money is being felt this week more decidedly on the Public Funds of the United States than on its first appearance at the close of last week. The business to-day in this department of the Stock Exchange was large and well distributed, and at the close of the day the market indicated a further rise in prices.

The Southern State Bonds, after the early Boards, manifested partial sympathy with the unsettled feeling in the Railway speculation. The latter was weak about 1 o'clock on several of the Western Stocks. In the excited condition of the market for several days past, the fluctuation attracted some attention for an hour or two, but the effect was not so important to the decided *Bullish* temper of the Street as to shake the confidence of the great cliques. The New-York and Western lists were ½@1 ⅌ cent. lower at the Afternoon Boards, with the exceptions of Harlem among the former and Fort Wayne among the latter. Harlem advanced to 140 ⅌ cent. and Fort Wayne to 124½. Among the Miscellaneous Shares, Canton Land Company were higher than yesterday, and some of the Western Railway Mortgages in demand at advancing prices.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	108⅜	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅜	113⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅞	109
American Gold Coin	136¼	136⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	68	67⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	58⅜	58⅜
Missouri Bonds	87⅜	87⅜
North Carolina Bonds, old	64⅜	63⅞
New-York Central	165⅜	164⅜
Erie Railway	38⅜	38⅜
Reading Railway	97	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	133⅜	133⅜
Northwest Common	83⅜	82⅜
Northwest Preferred	89	88
Michigan Southern	94	93⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	123⅞	123⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	93⅛	94⅛
Pacific Mail Company	121¼	121¼
St. Paul Preferred	94⅜	94⅜
St. Paul Common	74⅜	74⅜
Toledo and Wabash	63⅛	64
Cleveland and Toledo	106⅜	106⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	37⅜	37⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	111⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	109
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	112⅛	5-20 coup. 1868	109⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	109	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1871	125⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	113⅛	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1871	127
5-20 reg., 1864	108⅛	10-40 reg.	105⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	109⅛	10-40 coup.	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	110⅛	6s currency	101⅛
5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	108⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	109⅛	Virginia 6s., ex c.	58
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	109⅛	Georgia 6s.	82
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal, 1870	101⅛	Georgia 7s, new bonds	92
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1872	102⅛	North Carolina 6s	64
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1873	102⅛	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	62⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	102⅛	Missouri 6s.	86⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	102⅛	Louisiana 6s.	76⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877	102⅛	Louisiana levee bds.	71⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1878	102⅛	California 7s.	126
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	100	Rhode Island 6s.	100
Indiana 5 ⅌ c.	98	Alabama 5s	66
Tennessee 6s, ex c.	68	Alabama 8s	93
Tennessee 6s, new bds.	67⅛		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90⅛	Tol. & W. 2d M.	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	76⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscr'n	87	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	78⅛
Erie 1st M. ind.	101	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	98	Gal. & Chi. extended	99
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	91	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	86	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100⅛
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	85⅛	Chi. R. I. & P.	93⅛
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	89	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Hud. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	105	Morris & Essex 1st M.	96⅛
Harlem 1st M.	101	Morris & Essex 2d M.	94
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	115⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100
Mich. Cen. N. 1st M. 8s '82	116	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	91
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	92	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	87
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	96⅛	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	92⅛	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	99
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	114⅛	Chi. & Alton inc.	92
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	94
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83	Ohio & Miss. Con.	84
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	77	Peninsula R. R. bonds	85
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	98	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	104⅛
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	90⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st M 7 3-10	94⅛
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. con.	93⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	91
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. Ex. bds.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	84
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	91	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	89
Han & St. Jo. L. Gr. con.	105	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	81⅛
Tol. & W. 1st M.	93⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	99
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	93⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Irving	108
Manhattan	140	Metropolitan	138
Merchants'	122	People's	135
Mechanics'	125	Market	115
Union	125	Shoe and Leather	129
America	146	Corn Exchange	126
Phenix	104	Continental	99
Fulton	150	St. Nicholas	112½
Mechanics' & Trad's	125	Marine	150
National	110	Commonwealth	107
Merchants' Exch'ge	118	Impt'rs. & Traders'	128
Seventh Ward	112	Park	155
State of New-York	113	Central National	106
Commerce	121½	Fourth National	104
Ocean	104	Ninth National	108
American Exchange	115	Tenth National	100
Hanover	108	Oriental	150

The Atlantic Mutual Marine Insurance Company make the following great showing for the year 1868:

Earned premiums		$6,807,971
Losses	$3,081,080	
Return premi'ms and expenses	1,383,231—	4,464,311
Net underwriting of year		$2,343,660

This is exclusive of the Interest earned upon the assets of the Company, which now amount to $13,660,881, of which $7,587,435 is in United States and other Stocks and $2,214,100 loaned, on Stocks, and $405,549 Cash in Bank—the remainder being in Bills Receivable, Premium Notes, Real Estate, &c. The Company declare 40 ⅌ cent. Scrip on the earnings of 1868, and pay off the entire Scrip of 1865.

The announcement of the Union Pacific Company that they have completed 1,000 miles of their great National work should attract increased attention to their First Mortgage Gold-bearing 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds, now advertised with an accompanying statement of the earnings of the Road for the year 1868.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,029,109 83; total payments, $902,742 19; balance, $86,977,180 60. The receipts include for Customs, $402,000; for Gold Notes, $69,000.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $3,080,908. Included in the exports were 3,568 bales Cotton.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offer a limited amount of its First Mortgage Bonds at par. One thousand miles of the line west from Omaha are now completed, and the whole grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in the Summer of 1869.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the Government Bonds, AND NO MORE. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments, and give over eight per cent. on the investment. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security.

The price for the present is PAR, and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency. Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-street, and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States. Pamphlets, with full particulars, on application.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (of Missouri) 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale by the undersigned. The Road is completed, and the net earnings for its fiscal year will be about $1,200,000, while the interest on the entire Mortgage Debt will be $420,000 in gold, thus affording a perfect security for investors. Price 97½ and the accrued interest in currency. Parties purchasing before Feb. 1, will get the benefit of the premium on Coupons maturing on that date. For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

☞ OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

The coupons from the bonds of this Company, maturing Feb. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at this office in United States gold coin, *free of Government tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Boulevard, n. e. cor. of 112d-st., 100.11x2[illegible]	$37,500
Boulevard, s. w. cor. of [illegible]-st., [illegible]	[illegible]
Between 10th and 11th sts., and Avenue A and 1st-av., (Stuyvesant)	600
Houston-st., s. s., [illegible] ft. w. of [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Stanton-st., s. s., 47.11 ft. e. of Suffolk-st., [illegible]	6,500
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]-st., No. 127, 20.11x103.3	[illegible]
[illegible]-st., s. s., 355.2 ft. w. of Avenue D, 22.9x[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]th-st., s. s., [illegible] ft. e. of Avenue D, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]th-st., s. s., 173 ft. w. of [illegible]-av., 25x100	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]th-st., s. s., [illegible] ft. w. of [illegible]-av., [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of [illegible]-av., 50x100.5	2,000
[illegible]th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x100.5	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
70th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100.5	[illegible]
70th-st., s. s., [illegible] ft. w. of 3d-av., 100x100.5	42,000
77th-st., s. s., 358 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102.2	1,600
78th-st., [illegible] corner 11th-av., [illegible] x52.11	51,000
89th-st., n. s., 650 ft. e. of 9th-av., [illegible]	[illegible]
120th-st., s. s., 191.8 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16.8x100.11	7,500
1st-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of [illegible]-st., [illegible]	10,600
3d-av., e. s., 22.2 ft. s. of 82d-st., 20x60	22,000
3d-av., w. s., 62 ft. s. of 82d-st., 20x70	[illegible]
9th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 97th-st., 25.2x100	2,400

Leases Recorded.

Bowery, No. 214, part of house, 5 years and 4 months, per year	$1,800
Broadway, w. s., 536 ft. s. of 55th-st., 24.2x105, 9 years and 6 months, per year	500
Fulton-st., No. 55, store, 9 years and 11 months, per year	1,000
20th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x98, 10 years, per year	1,200
41st-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100, 21 years, per year	250
4th-av., w. s., 105 ft. n. of 61st-st., 40x100, 5 years, per year	600

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st. and Albany-av., s. w. cor., 62.11x96.10	$1,000
Bond-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 25x75	3,100
Conselyea-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Lorimer-st., 25x100	2,000
Court-st. and Degraw-st., s. e. corner, 13.6x55x21.7 x13.9x13.9x80.1	7,000
Devoe-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Olive-st., 25x100	900
Fleet-st., e. s., 71 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 21x50	3,000
Gold-st., w. s., 225 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 19x100	6,550
Halsey-st., s. s., 445 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 40x100	1,500
Hewes-st., n. s., 40 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 20x50	800
Hicks-st., No. 126, house and lot	3,000
Huntington-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of Court-st., 16.8x100	3,450
Huntington-st., s. s., 380.4 ft. w. of Court-st., 16.8x100	3,450
Warren-st., s. s., 100.3 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 23.10x99.10	12,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 175.2 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 176.2x17.9x201.2x99.10	2,900
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 100x131	3,860
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 176.2x165x107.10x150	3,960
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 107.10x77.5x83.2x35.11	815
Atlantic-av., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Hopkinson-av., 100x200	4,000
Atlantic and Hopkinson avs., s. w. cor., 100x200	4,000
Butler and Nostrand avs., n. w. corner, 100x100	4,000
Classon and Madison avs., n. e. corner, 92x96.10x15.7x81.3x85	6,000
DeKalb-av., n. s., 70 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 18x100	4,500
Flatbush-av., w. s., 182.10 ft. n. of Bergen-st., 53x56x25x60	4,000
Flatbush-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Bergen-st., 20x34.10x22x93	7,500
Flatbush-av., w. s., 157.10 ft. n. of Bergen-st., 45x48x155.5x25	3,800
Miller-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Pacific-st., 100x100	500
Nostrand-av., e. s., 40 ft. s. of Hopkins-st., 20x100	500
North Carolina and Georgia avs., s. w. cor., 50x100	1,000
Patchen-av. and Jefferson-st., n. w. cor., 175x200	14,000
Willoughby-av. and Spencer-st., s. w. cor., 20x100	1,800
Wythe-av., e. s., 47.6 ft. n. of Wilson-st., 30x32.6	7,000
6th-av., w. s., 54 ft. e. of 17th-st., 18x64	4,000

Leases Recorded.

Vanderbilt-av. and Dean-st., n. w. corner, 5 years, per year	$700
6th-av. and 18th-st., s. e. corner house, 8 years, per year	540

QUEENS COUNTY.

Jamaica.

Fulton-st., s. s. adjoining Gracey King's, 51.6x173.8 x47x173	$1,580
Lots Nos. 1 and 2, Flushing road, e. s., Shelton's map, 58x225	1,150

Newtown.

Cook-av., s. s., adjoining Robinson's, 50x184	$3,600
Paynter-av., w. s., 125.5 ft. n. of William-st., 25x100	200

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Burnett-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Orange-st., 99x120 } Littleton-av. and Cabinet-st., n. e. cor., 56x109 }	$22,000
Burnett-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Orange-st., 99x120	20,000
Ferry-st., n. w. s., 46 ft. from Waydell-av., 25x100 } Waydell-av. and Ferry-st., n. e. cor., 46x100 }	500
Gobie-st., w. s., 233 ft. s. w. of Thomas-st., 30x90	1,020
High-st., 54 ft. e. of, (rear lot,) adjoining James Evans', 50x62	650
Somerset-st., w. s., 125 ft. from Waverley-place, 25x99	2,000
Pennsylvania-av., w. s., 25 ft. from Wright-st., 25x100	1,100

Belleville.

William-st., adjoining Major Powers', 30x100	$750

Caldwell.

Verona, s. s., branch Newark and Pompton road, 42-100 acre	$2,000

Llewellyn Park.

Glen-av., adjoining Chas. Harrison's, 4 40-100 acres, (½ share)	$3,000
Glen-av., adjoining Chas. Harrison's, 4 40-100 acres, (½ share)	3,850

Orange.

Morris and Essex Railroad, n. s., adjoining J. M. Lindsley's, 75x90	$3,000

East Orange.

Grove-st., 200 ft. s. of Mitchell's property, 100x581	$25,000

Jersey City.

Pavonia-av., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Grove-st., 100x94 8x40x4 in.x80x95	$15,500
South 2d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 25x100	1,450

Hoboken.

Marshall-st., w. s., 325 ft. s. of 1st-st., 35x30	$150
1st and Clinton sts., n. w. corner, 40x80	4,300
1st-st., n. s., 40 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 40x80	3,400

Hudson City.

Montrose-av., e. s., lot No. 24, Block B., adjoining Reservoir, 25x100	$650

Bergen.

Washington-av., n. w. s., 157 ft. s. w. of Willow-st., 14x100	$5,300

Bayonne.

29th-st., and Dummy road, n. e. corner, 73x90	$380
Avenue C., n. w. s., 25 ft. n. e. of 16th-st., 26.6x16x51.6x16x25x160	650

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	8,161	Malt, bushels	1,250
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	280	Pork, bbls	50
Cornmeal, bags	4,250	Cut Meats, pkgs	573
Wheat, bushels	....	Lard, pkgs	....
Corn, bushels	15,184	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	395
Rye, bushels	50	Whisky, bbls	955
Oats, bushels	3,600	Petroleum, bbls	....

ASHES—Have been in fair request at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $8 87@$9 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is increasing, and seasonable stock is held with rather more confidence. We quote: Men's Thick and Kip Boots, at $2 50@$5 40; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 35; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ⅌ pair.

CANDLES—Continue dull and heavy, including Adamantine at 20c.@22c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 46c.@48c., and Patent Sperm at 57c.@58c. ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in moderate demand at steady rates, including Rosendale at $2 50 ⅌ bbl.

COFFEE—Desirable lots of Rio have been in brisk request at buoyant prices. Other descriptions have been quiet. We quote: Java, 21c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 7¾c.@12¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb. Sales, 11,000 bags, nearly all Rio. Reported stock of Rio here, 140,291 bags, and in the country, 182,217 bags.

COAL—Has been quiet at former rates. We quote: Anthracite from yard at $7@$9 50, as extremes, ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool House Cannel, in round lots, $16 50@$17; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $14; Newcastle Gas, $10@$10 50 ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COTTON—Has been more active to-day, and prices have been quoted firmer, closing at ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ lb. higher than the annexed regular quotations indicate. Sales were reported in the regular way of 3,261 bales, (of which 500 bales were to arrive,) including 2,051 bales to spinners, 469 bales to speculators, and 741 bales to shippers. In the late afternoon, further purchases were made at the advance above noted. 100 bales Low Middling were sold for January delivery on private terms. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting (with the qualification, already mentioned) as follows, in their letters for to-morrow's steamers, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	25¾	26	26¼	26½
Good Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	26¾	27	27¼	27½
Low Middling, ⅌ lb.	27¾	28	28¼	28½
Middling, ⅌ lb.	28½	28¾	29	29¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	7,486
Receipts last week	25,981
Receipts preceding week	25,514
Receipts since Jan. 1	80,695
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	876,072
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,691
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	682,820
Exports week ending to-day	3,568
Exports since Jan. 1	21,230
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	211,149
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stock on hand here	47,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,284,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	1,179,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1867	4,523,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	647,000
Exports, same time last year	632,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
[illegible] to preceding date	[illegible]
[illegible] stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	[illegible]
Estimated stock, same time last year	331,000
[illegible] stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	[illegible]
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE WOODS—Have been in moderate request and generally quoted firm in price.

FEATHERS—Continue quite dull, including Live Geese at 75c.@80c. ⅌ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been dull and quoted nominal at $3 10@$3 15 for Canton, ⅌ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in very light demand at previous prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted less attention, and though prices have not not varied materially, buyers have had any existing advantage, especially in the instances of other than low grades, which latter have not been offered freely at the going rates. Sales have been reported of 8,150 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 45; inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7 05@$7 45; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 45@$7 90, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 95@$7 35 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 00@$6 45
Extra State	7 05@ 7 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 85@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 95@ 7 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 25@11 25
Extra Genesee	8 00@11 25
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	8 35@13 25

Southern Flour continues very quiet and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 280 bbls., at $6 65@$7 25 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 25@$13 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour has been very dull at $5 25@$8 75, as extremes, for very poor to choice old, and $8 75@$11 for new extras, ⅌ 196 lbs.; sales, 150 sacks. Rye Flour continued in slack demand at $5 25@$7 50 for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 225 bbls. Corn Meal continues plenty and heavy at $4@$5 85 for Western; $4 60 for Jersey and $5@$5 05 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 1 500 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is quiet at $3 75@$4 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull to-day, the export demand having fallen off in consequence of the advanced claims of shipowners. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 23,500 bushels, including White Western on private terms; No. 2 Spring at $1 61@$1 65, in store and afloat; and White California at $2 08 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in fair request, and New has been rather steadier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 59,000 bushels at 93½c.@95½c. for New Mixed Western; $1 05@$1 08 for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 86c.@97c. for New White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues quiet at $1 47½@$1 55 ⅌ bushel. Sales, 1,200 bushels. Barley has been in limited demand at former rates. Barley Malt continues inactive at $2 10@$2 12½ ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in more demand at advanced and buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 37,500 bushels Western at 75c.@75½c., in store, and 76½c.@77c., afloat, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been lightly dealt in at 80c.@90c. for shipping and $1@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues dull at $1@$1 25 for long and short, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue slow of sale, including American at 6c.@15c. for new, and 5c.@8c. for old, ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Eastern, common to prime, 6c.@8c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Michigan, 8c.@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@8c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been in fair request at former rates.

HEMP—Has been dull and heavy, including American at $160@$170 for undressed, and $275@$315 for dressed, ⅌ ton; Jute at 5c.@5½c., gold, ⅌ lb; Manila, 11½c.@11¾c., gold, ⅌ lb.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole has been good, and prices have been well supported. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Good Middle, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 24½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in demand and steady since our last, including Porto Rico at 42c.@60c.; Cuba at 30c.@45c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@80c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 55c.@57c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $4 50@$4 75; Resin at $2 55@$8 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive, including Crude Whale at $1 20@$1 22½; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 35; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 70; Red Oil at 87c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 03; Olive, $1 87½@$1 90 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet and irregular at 22½c.@23½c. for Crude in bulk; 26c.@28c. for Crude in bbls., and 36c.@38c. for Refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, chiefly on speculative account, at advanced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $30 87@$31 25, chiefly at $31, for New Mess; $29 75@$30 12 for Old Mess; $28 50@$29 50 for Prime Mess; $30 25 for Thin Mess; $25 50@$27 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,000 bbls. New Mess, including March delivery, sellers' options, at $31 25@$31 50, ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs are in good demand at 13¾c.@14¼c. for Western, and 14½c.@14¾c. for City, ⅌ lb. Cut Meats continue in active demand and buoyant. Sales equal to 480 packages, at 16½c.@17½c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 13½c.@14½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been in good request again to-day at rising prices. Sales 425 boxes, including Cumberlands, at 15¾c.; Short Rib at 16½c.; Long Clear at 16¾c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been in active demand at much firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 tierces and bbls. at 19½c.@21½c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 19¾c.@20c. for City, and 20½c.@20¾c. for good to prime Western Steam ⅌ lb. Sales were also reported of 3,250 tierces prime Steam, including seller and buyer, February and March, at 21c.@21½c. ⅌ lb. Beef has been salable and steady at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $15@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 215 bbls. Tierce Beef is less active, including New Prime Mess at $27@$31, and Indian Mess at $31@$36 50 ⅌ tierce; sales 200 tierces. Beef Hams are in request at $30@$35 ⅌ bbl.; sales 185 bbls. Butter and Cheese are in less request. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	43	@45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	42	@44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ⅌ lb.	41	@43
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	40	@42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ⅌ lb.	45	@47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	42	@43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ lb.	41	@43
Welsh Tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	35	@37
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	33	@36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	32	@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	28	@30
Common Western, ⅌ lb.	25	@27

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb.	19½	@20
Factory dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb.	17	@19
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	18	@19
Farm dairies, fair to good	16	@17
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	9	@13

RICE—Has been in pretty fair demand and firm at $8 75@$9 75 for Carolina, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in light request, including Turk's Island at 47c.@48c.; Liverpool Ground at $1 90@$2; do. Fine at $2 50@$2 85 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Continues inactive at 7½c., gold, for Crude, and 15c., currency, for pure Refined, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Have been more sought after at buoyant prices, including Linseed at $2 27½@$2 35, gold, ⅌ bushel.

SKINS—Have been salable and firm, including Honduras Deer, 48c.@49c.; Nicaragua, 42c.@45c.; Bolivar, 33c.@34c.; Sisal, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@53c.; Central American, 50c.@52c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.@42c.; Para, 48c.@50c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Tampico Goat, 52½c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@50c., currency; Payta, 47½c.@50c., currency; Curacoa, 42½c.@50c., currency; Cape, 47½c.@50c., currency; Madras, 50c.@60c., each.

SOAP—Has been moderately inquired for, including Castile at 15c.@15½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Continue in demand, including Mace at 95c.@97c.; No. 1 Nutmeg at 92c.@94c.; Cassia at 50c.@50½c.; Cloves at 29c.@29½c.; Pepper at 23½c.@23¾c.; Pimento at 20c.@20½c.; Ginger at 11½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in much better request, chiefly for refining, at more buoyant rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,765 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@13¾c., and 2,100 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in more demand at 13c.@15½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 168,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12½c.; also 89,000 lbs. Stearine at 17½c.@20c., and 57,000 lbs. Grease at 12c.@15½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been inquired for at uniform prices, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson at 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—A moderate inquiry prevails for desirable kinds at unaltered prices. Lugs at 7½c.@8½c. for Light Leaf, and 8½c.@9½c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Common Leaf, 9c.@9½c. for Light Leaf, and 10c.@11c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Medium Leaf, 10c.@11c. for Light Leaf, and 11½c.@12½c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Good Leaf, ½c.@1 12½c. for Lights Leaf, and 13c.@14c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Fine Leaf, 13c.@14c. for Light Leaf, and 14½c.@15c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Selections, 14½c.@16c. for Light Leaf, and 15½c.@16c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville, ⅌ lb. *Seed-leaf*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 8½c.@12[illegible], lots; Wrappers, 30c.@65c.; New-York State Fillers, [illegible] for new; average lots, [illegible]; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, [illegible]; [illegible]; *Havana*—Common, [illegible]; [illegible] Fine, $1@$1 07 ⅌ lb. *Yara*—1 cut, 75c.@[illegible]; 2 cut, $1 [illegible]; average lots, [illegible] ⅌ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work, Common and Medium, 12½c.@18c., in bond; Good and Fine, 20c.@30c., in bond; Bright work, Common and Medium, 15c.@40c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in very slack request at $1 ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—There has been a pretty fair inquiry noted for desirable grades, chiefly for manufacturing purposes, at full and buoyant prices.

Price Current for Domestic Wool.

	Cents ⅌ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	48@50
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	42@46
Common and ¼ fleece	[illegible]
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	50@55
Extra and XX fleece	48@53
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼	47@50
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	45@48
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	45@47
Common and ¼ fleece	44@47
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	45@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	30@35
Common fleece	25@28
Common fleece, burry	22@26
California.	
Spring Clip, A P.	33@35
Spring Clip, A 1.	31@35
Spring Clip, A 2.	31@33
Spring Clip, B.	28@32
Spring Clip, S.	25@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P.	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1.	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2.	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B.	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S.	21@25
Burry lots, 3c.@10c. ⅌ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra.	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30

PULLED WOOL.

Extra	45@52
Super	44@50
No. 1	38@43
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	42@47
Western lime pulled	40@46
Southern lime pulled	38@43
Tub washed	52@60

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted firmer on a moderate offering of produce. For Liverpool, there were taken 430 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ½d. ⅌ lb.; 650 bbls. Flour, on private terms; 30,000 bushels Grain at 6½d., by sail, and 7¼d.@7½d., by steamer, ⅌ bushel. For Glasgow, 23,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 8d. ⅌ bushel. For Bristol, 700 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. For Cork and orders, a bark, with 3,000 quarters grain, at 6s. 6d. ⅌ quarter.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Jan. 25, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Ward, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—13.

The minutes of meeting held January eighteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ward—

Petition of United Presbyterian Church in Seventh-avenue for a donation to pay assessment.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Hardy—

Petition of the Church of the Incarnation to pay assessment.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Petition of D. Alonzo Childs and others, for permission to exhibit a dummy engine on Third-avenue for ten days.

Which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

By Alderman McQuade—

Petition of the Presbyterian Church at Yorkville, for a donation to pay assessment.

In connection therewith, Alderman McQuade offered for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Hiram B. Gray, as Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, Yorkville, City of New-York, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-seven dollars and seventy-six cents, as a donation, to enable the said trustees to pay the assessment now due on the property of said church for regulating and setting curb and gutter and flagging of Eighty-sixth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, the amount to be charged to the account of "Donations."

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman White—

Petition of Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, to be relieved from assessment.

In connection therewith, Alderman White offered for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Samuel S. Palmer, one of the Trustees of the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for the sum of two hundred and eighty dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of said Church, to enable the trustees to pay the assessment imposed upon the property of the church for the work of extending Church-street, the amount to be charged to the appropriation for "Donations."

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Connor—

Petition of the Congregation "Anshe Chesed" for a donation to pay assessment.

In connection therewith, Alderman Connor offered for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Isaac Brar, Treasurer of the Congregation "Anshe Chesed," Norfolk-street, between Houston and Stanton streets, for the sum of two hundred and eighty-six dollars, for the payment of assessment for building sewer in Norfolk-street, between Stanton and Houston streets, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the same—

Petition of the Congregation "Anshe Chesed," for a donation to pay assessment.

In connection therewith, Alderman Connor offered for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Isaac Brar, Treasurer of the Congregation "Anshe Chesed," Norfolk-street, between Houston and Stanton, for the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty cents, to pay assessments as follows: for curbing and guttering Eighty-ninth-street, ninety-four dollars and twenty cents; for the sewer in Seventy-fourth-street, twenty-two dollars—said amounts being assessed against a lot or lots in Eighty-ninth-street, (a graveyard, formerly used as a burying place by the above congregation,) and charge the amount to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Petition of the New-York Typographical Union number six, relative to scale of prices adopted by them.

Which was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McGrath—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to F. L. Barreda to construct a bay window in front of his house on the southeast corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Alderman Connor—

Resolved, That the sidewalk around Tompkins-square be flagged full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Coulter—

Whereas, On the twenty-second of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, a resolution was approved by his Honor the Mayor, requesting the members of Congress from this City to urge the payment by the United States Government of the balance due and unpaid of the amount expended in the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, by this City, through the Union Defence Committee, in furnishing the United States troops with arms, ammunition, &c.; and

Whereas, The Representatives from this City in Congress have failed to effect a settlement of the claim of the City upon the General Government, amounting to about eight hundred thousand dollars, as requested by the resolution above referred to, and as it is desirable that steps should be immediately taken to cause the above amount so expended to be refunded to the City; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That a Special Committee of five members of each branch of the Common Council be appointed, to proceed to the capital and to urge upon the proper officials of the United States Government the necessity and propriety of settling the claim of the City of New-York, being for moneys voluntarily tendered at a time when such pecuniary aid was of the first importance to the General Government, and upon the promise then given, or at least implied, that such money would be at some future time refunded to the City of New-York—the expense attending the journey to and from Washington City, and all other incidental expenses, to be paid by the Comptroller, on presentation of the proper vouchers, signed by a majority of the Special Committee.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cuddy—

Whereas, It is usual and customary for the City authorities to observe with profound respect and veneration the annual celebration of the birth of him who, throughout the world, stands first as the prototype and symbol of human freedom, and the leader and bulwark of liberal government against centralization and oppression by a ruling power, and whose name is mentioned only with true pride and due reverence by the inheritors of the priceless gift left to them by him, and those compatriots who "pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor." And inasmuch as the celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of Washington is annually honored in its observance throughout the length and breadth of this, one of the most extensive Republics of the globe, and its metropolis being peculiarly indebted to him for his ability and services, has always been foremost in showing its love, gratitude and profound regard; therefore, be it

Resolved, (the Board of Assistant Aldermen concurring,) That a joint committee of five be appointed from each Board to make due and suitable arrangements for celebrating the ensuing anniversary of the birthday of Washington.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant to meet the expenses that may accrue in carrying out the object and intent of the preceding resolution, upon the vouchers being duly certified and indorsed by a majority of said joint committee, and providing that the total amount of expenditure shall not exceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor, and the Comptroller is directed to charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Whereas, In the Legislature of this State, now in session, many bills are and will continue to be introduced relating particularly to the government and people of this City, the deceptive titles of which said bills do not, in many cases, give the intent and true meaning of the acts in question; and

Whereas, It is of the first importance that copies of the bills should be obtained, in order that the authorities and people of this City may be advised of the proposed action of the State Legislature in time to remonstrate against the passage of any such bill, if found to be, in their opinion, detrimental to the City's interests, or the interests of any of the citizens; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure copies of all the bills or acts that in any manner affect the interests of this City, or its people, that have been or may hereafter be presented to the Legislature at its present session; and the said Clerk is also hereby further authorized and directed in each case, without unnecessary delay, to have such number of copies as he may deem expedient printed for the use of the members of the Common Council, the Mayor, and, when expedient or necessary, for distribution, in order that our citizens may be advised of the contemplated legislation affecting their interests, and afforded the opportunity to remonstrate if deemed prejudicial thereto.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the *Evening Press* newspaper be and it is hereby appointed one of the Corporation newspapers, [illegible] Common Council, [illegible] of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman [illegible]—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw warrants in favor of St. Francis Hospital, in Fifth-street, near Avenue B; St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, [illegible]-street and Avenue A; [illegible] Avenue B; St. Bridget's Church, in Eighth-street, corner of Avenue B; [illegible] Orphan Asylum, [illegible] avenue, each for the sum of five thousand dollars, as donations [illegible], the amount to be charged to the appropriation for "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-[illegible] dollars, for engrossing, mounting and framing resolutions of the Common Council complimentary to Major-General George B. McClellan, and charge the same to the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

Which was laid over.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in First-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-fourth-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in First-avenue, from Seventy-fourth to Sixty-ninth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from Third to Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Lawrence-street, from Broadway to the Seventh-avenue, (Manhattanville,) be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McGrath—

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid and street-lamps placed, and the same lighted, in Nineteenth-street, from Avenue A to the East River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McGrath—

Resolved, That Nineteenth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues, crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Miller—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the south side of Water-street, from Rutgers-slip to Pike-slip, be flagged full width where not already done, under the direction of the Street Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the west side of Rutgers-slip, from South to Water-street, be flagged full width where not already done, under the direction of the Street Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on both sides of Reade-street, between Greenwich and Washington streets, be flagged full width where not already done, under the direction of the Street Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Connor—

Resolved, That five gas lamps be placed in front of the Phenix Club Room, number fifty-four East Fourth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Miller—

Resolved, That the sidewalk in front of numbers two hundred and forty-six, two hundred and fifty-two, two hundred and fifty-five, two hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and fifty-seven, two hundred and fifty-eight, two hundred and fifty-nine, two hundred and sixty, two hundred and sixty-one and two hundred and sixty-two South-street be flagged full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Repper—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, between the Fourth-avenue and the East River, be paved with Fisk concrete pavement, under such directions as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Repper—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twentieth-street, between the Fourth-avenue and East River, be paved with Fisk concrete pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

MOTION.

Alderman Moore moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Devlin, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, as compensation for loss of horse and harness from dumping-ground at the foot of Laight-street, by reason of said ground being out of proper repair, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the motion to discharge the Committee.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The paper was then laid over.

REPORT.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of petition of the Trustees of the Macdougal-street Baptist Church for a donation to refund money paid for assessment for the extension of Church-street.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That a culvert be placed at the northwest corner of Amity and Wooster streets, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, be flagged full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Department, and that an ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the sidewalk around Tompkins-square be flagged the full width thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts placed, and street lamps lighted in Fifty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Forty-fifth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a pier at the foot of Forty-sixth-street, North River, the same to extend out to the Harbor Commissioners' line.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolved, That the sidewalks of Thirty-fourth-street, both sides, be flagged full width, from the First-avenue to the East River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built at the southeast corner of Fifty-first-street and Seventh-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the east side of Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-ninth-street, be flagged full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen be thoroughly repaired, refitted and refurnished by the Street Commissioner, subject to the directions of the Clerk of said Board respecting such repairing and refitting, and the character and extent of the refurnishing required.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

INVITATIONS.

The President laid before the Board an invitation from the Forest Exempt Association, to attend their Complimentary Soirée, January twenty-seven, at Irving Hall.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department, relative to ordinance for construction of crosswalk from Pier number twenty-five East River to the opposite side of South-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Comptroller, transmitting a report of receipts of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Which was received and ordered on file.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Counsel to the Corporation, relative to fixing a day for the opening of Church-street, as widened and extended.

Which was received and ordered on file.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Public Administrator, transmitting statement of receipts and expenditures of the Bureau, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in document form.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Comptroller, transmitting the report of the Auditor of Accounts for the quarter ending December thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in document form.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The President laid before the Board a message from the Mayor, transmitting the annual report of the German Savings Bank.

Which was received and ordered on file.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That the pay of the keepers of public parks be and is hereby raised from three dollars per day to one hundred dollars per month, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred sixty-nine.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the negative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected not voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—10.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, White, Cushman—3.

Alderman [illegible] moved that the vote [illegible] taken [illegible].

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the paper was laid over.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals, and contract [illegible] pursuant to the provisions of the amended charter of one thousand eight hundred and [illegible], for the construction of a pier [illegible] of Twenty-[illegible] line of [illegible] the Commissioners of [illegible].

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That [illegible] two hundred and fifty-[illegible] and two hundred and forty-five South-street be [illegible] done, under the direction of the [illegible], and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Resolved, That the sidewalk in front of [illegible] hundred and forty-five and two hundred and forty-five South-street be flagged full width, where not already done, under such directions as shall be given by the Street Department, [illegible] thereof and one of the City Surveyors.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal measures to extend Little Water-street northwardly to Leonard-street.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That the crosswalks on Second-avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-second streets, inclusive, be laid, or relaid, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following voting, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the Third-Avenue Railroad Company immediately to cease using steam or dummy engines for the purpose of removing snow from their tracks, the said use being in violation of the laws and ordinances of the City; and the Counsel to the Corporation is hereby authorized and directed forthwith to prosecute the said Company for the recovery of the penalty or penalties incurred by the said Company by such violation.

Alderman Repper moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Resolved, That Corlears-street, from Grand to Water-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those laid now are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under such directions as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman Miller moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Coulter moved that when the Board adjourns it do so to meet on Monday, February one, at two o'clock P. M.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Alderman Cuddy moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, February one, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, to be indorsed on the envelope "*Bids for Supplies Advertised*," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. the 1st of February, for the following supplies of *the very best quality*, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz.:

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

100 Lamp Chimneys and 20 gross Lamp-wick to fit the constant level of the French lights.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

200 Squilgees, (handled,) as per sample at the Equipment Office.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

714 gross Brass Screws and 5 barrels Turpentine, to supply deficiencies under the contract of *Wm. Porter & Sons*, on Class 49 and 75, dated July 3, 1868; further particulars to be had from Naval Constructor B. F. Delano, at the Navy-yard; 1 Metallic Boat, length 17 ft., breadth 4 ft., depth 1 ft.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

20,000 lbs. Candles, "*Navy Standard*," on account of defaulting contractors; 500 lbs. Hoop Iron, 1¼ inches wide.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award *each article or item separately*, as may be most to its interest. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery *within 20 days* of supplies awarded. Blank forms with further particulars may be obtained at this office. *Proposals not duly indorsed on the envelope, and not made in all respects to conform with this advertisement and blank forms furnished, will not be considered.* Parties making proposals are invited to be present at the hour above named, when the bids will be opened.

J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received until 11 o'clock A. M. SATURDAY, the 6th day of February next, by the undersigned, at the Essex-st. Depot, in Hackensack, N. J., for the graduation, culverts, bridges and track of the Hackensack and New-York Extension Railroad, to a point near the New-York state line, a distance of about 9¼ miles.

The maps, profile plans, and specifications of the above work may be seen at the office of L. W. Post, Chief Engineer, in Hudson City, N. J., until the 3d of February, and afterward at the Depot in Hackensack.

The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals which they may deem it for their interest not to accept.

D. P. PATTERSON, President,
H. and N. Y. Ext. R. R. Co.

DATED, New-York, Jan. 25, 1869.

ARMY BUILDING,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, 28th inst., for the use of the U. S. Army, the following Subsistence Stores, viz.:

30,000 pounds of CUT LOAF SUGAR, in new barrels, full head lined.

5,040 cans of CONDENSED MILK, Eagle brand.

1,000 pounds of CREAM CRACKERS, to be packed in tin boxes, of 25 pounds each.

1,000 pounds of EDINBURGH CRACKERS, to be packed in tin boxes, of 25 pounds each.

1,000 pounds of WINE CRACKERS, to be packed in tin boxes, of 25 pounds each.

1,000 pounds of SODA CRACKERS, to be packed in tin boxes, of 25 pounds each.

1,000 pounds of MILK CRACKERS, to be packed in tin boxes, of 25 pounds each.

3,000 pounds of DRIED CODFISH, to be packed in wood boxes, of 50 pounds each.

400 dozen CAKES OF TOILET SOAP, assorted, to be in cases and strapped.

These stores are required for immediate shipment. The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

W. W. BURNS,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and C. S. U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1869, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1869, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners, during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths or any of them, and if in his or their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment, as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

J. W. ALLEN, } Commissioners of
J. W. BROWN, } Taxes and
C. M. DEPEW, } Assessments.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
No. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, held at its office on the 26th day of January, 1869, it was

Resolved, And it is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of this Board, as follows: That no petroleum oil, kerosene oil, or other liquid, having like components or qualities as a burning fluid as said oil, shall be kept or offered for sale as a burning fluid for lamps or in any like receptacle, for the purpose of illumination, nor shall such oil or fluid be purchased for use or be used as a burning fluid for any such use, unless all such oil or fluid shall be of such quality and ingredients that it shall stand and be equal to both the following tests and conditions, to-wit:

1. That it shall not take fire or burn at a temperature below one hundred and ten degrees Fahrenheit; and
2. That it shall not evolve an explosive vapor at a temperature below one hundred degrees Fahrenheit.

[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 1[illegible] Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.

No person but the said Attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1869.

BERNARD SMITH, Receiver.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
[illegible]

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SPEED THE PLOUGH. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, [illegible], Holland, Ringgold, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Sefton and others.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
BETTER LATE THAN NEVER, AND THE DRAMATIC [illegible]. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, [illegible] and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Adele Challis, Messrs. [illegible], Coleman and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. [illegible] Sinclair and others. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
L'OEIL CREVE. Characters by Mlles. Rose-Bell, Mlle. Desclauzas, Messrs. Carrier, Gabel, Beckers, Geno, [illegible] and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—ERNANI and IXION. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE VICTIMS AND THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER. Leading character by Mr. John E. Owens.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
BLACK SHEEP, COCO'S FROLICS, &c. By a powerful cast.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES. MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
THE RIVALS, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$12
The DAILY TIMES, exclusive of Sunday Edition	$10
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A dispatch from Madrid states that the Governor of Burgos was assassinated on Monday while taking an inventory of the property in the cathedral of that city. Great excitement prevailed. The people generally are declared to be loyal to the Government.

The Sultan of Turkey denies that he is preparing for war, but says that he expects peace as the result of the Peace Conference.

An accident occurred to the steamship *Pereire*, which left Havre for New-York on the 15th inst., and she was forced to return to the former port for repairs. Six persons were killed by the accident, which is believed to have occurred in the engine-room.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported a resolution providing for the appointment, at the beginning of the next session, of a Joint Committee of three Senators and five Representatives, to examine and report upon the expediency of reorganizing the civil service. The Committee is to sit during the recess of Congress, and inquire into the clerical force necessary in each department, the rates of compensation, and report such rules as may secure greater efficiency in the public service. The bill in relation to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad was taken up and discussed until the adjournment without reaching any definite result.

In the House, the petition of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln asking for a pension was referred to the Committee on Pensions. Mr. Lynch called up his bill to provide for the resumption of specie payment. After some objection the bill was taken up and Mr. Lynch and Mr. Barnes made lengthy speeches on the subject of the finances. At the conclusion of their remarks the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

On Monday night, at St. Stephen, N. B., a lunatic, named Stephen Jones, killed his sister with an ax and then committed suicide. The young lady was about to be married, which fact is supposed to have enraged her brother. He was but recently discharged from the insane asylum.

A Washington dispatch says that the Customs receipts for this month will reach nearly or quite $15,000,000, and the Internal Revenue about $13,000,000. The miscellaneous receipts will foot about $3,000,000, making the total receipts about $31,000,000. The statement for the month, however, places payments made by the Treasury at about $47,000,000, an excess over receipts of about $16,000,000. Included in this large sum of expenditures is $29,000,000 interest paid on bonds, the ordinary expenses of running the Government about $14,000,000, and miscellaneous payments about $4,000,000. The excess of receipts over expenses for next month, as estimated, $17,000,000, will again place the face of accounts in a more pleasing aspect at the close of February.

The American Consul at Havana on Monday demanded of Capt.-Gen. Dulce the body of Samuel Cohner, the American who was killed by the volunteers a day or two previous. He also demanded to know whether or not the Government could afford protection to American citizens, and said if it could not he would call upon his own Government to do so. The Captain-General assured him that he believed the trouble was at an end, and immediately delivered to him the body of Mr. Cohner.

The loss by the burning of the car shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Altoona, is estimated at $200,000, and 400 men are temporarily thrown out of employment. The building, with all its machinery, twenty-four new freight cars, two carloads of bacon, lard and produce, and about $20,000 worth of lumber, was destroyed.

Last Friday night a man named Pray, living in Austinburg, Ohio, was found brutally murdered. His head had been smashed in three places, and his throat had been cut from ear to ear. He was an old man, a shoemaker by trade, unmarried and miserly in his character. The murder is supposed to have been committed for gain.

The fourth annual supper of the Yale Alumni Association of Boston and vicinity took place at the Parker House on Monday. About sixty graduates were present, including Profs. Hadley, Hoppin and [illegible] of the College Society. Rev. [illegible] Hon. Dwight Foster was chosen President, and Asa French, Secretary and Treasurer. After-dinner speeches [illegible] were made by Profs. Hadley, [illegible] and others.

A memorial has been presented to the Legislature by the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, asking for the passage of a law "which shall so determine the condition of the insane as to protect the medical profession in giving certificates of insanity, the insane from improper influences, and the community generally from injustice and oppression."

About a week ago a trunk was received at one of the express offices in Buffalo marked "to be called for." Owing to the fact that a very disagreeable smell was emitted from the box, and no one having called for it, it was opened on Monday, and found to contain the body of a woman, badly mutilated. Just above the heart a stab was discovered. Efforts are being made to solve the mystery.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Dr. John Kennedy, of No. 116 Chatham-street, whose death, the jury declares, was accelerated by "the excessive use of liquor supplied by Thomas Lookup, *alias* Walter Powers, supposed with fraudulent intent." The man thus vaguely incriminated was locked up in the Tombs, the Coroner declining to receive bail.

A man supposed to be "Tom" McGibben, who is suspected of the Rogers murder, was arrested at Paterson, N. J., yesterday, brought to this City and lodged in the Eighteenth Ward Station-house. The officers feel confident that they have caught the right man at last.

The American Microscopic Society held their second annual festival last night at their rooms in Madison-avenue, near Twenty-seventh-street. A large company was present, and addresses were presented by the President, objects were exhibited in a quantity of microscopes, and a supper was eaten.

A meeting in behalf of Berea College, Kentucky, and the extension of educational facilities at the South generally, was held last evening at the Cooper Institute. Addresses were made by Revs. J. P. Thompson, H. W. Beecher, J. S. Field, Dr. Storrs and Howard Crosby.

Rev. Wm. Dymond delivered, last evening, the eighth of the course of lectures at the Chapel of the Crown of Life. His subject was "The Adirondacks."

Another meeting of Typographical Union No. 6 took place yesterday at No. 68 East Broadway in relation to the late strike of the book and job printers. Reports of many firms were received who had acceded to the terms demanded, and though several large establishments yet refuse, it is hoped that the question may be soon amicably settled.

It is publicly announced that citizens of Washington, of high social position, without respect to party, are determined to have an inauguration ball.

Anastasia Slatterly, a factory girl at Providence, R. I., on Monday recovered a verdict for $3,000 against Bernard Fanning, for breach of promise of marriage.

Cotton was more active and firmer yesterday. Flour and Wheat were quiet and less buoyant. Corn and Oats were stronger in price, on an improved demand. Hog products were in lively request, largely on speculative account, at higher and rising prices. Groceries were more sought after and held more confidently. Coal was dull, pending the regular monthly auction sale of Scranton, which is to take place this day at noon. Freights were firmer on moderate engagements.

Gold Contracts.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Schenck, in the House, and Mr. Sherman, in the Senate, have mixed up the authorization of gold contracts with matters of a totally different nature. The House bill associates the question with a pledge to pay the Five-twenties in coin, while the Senate bill embraces what purports to be a general financial scheme. Now, desirable as it is to send forth some emphatic and binding declaration of principle in regard to the Government bonds, and to construct a plan that shall lessen the burden of the debt, and prepare the way for a return to a sound financial condition, there is no reason for tacking either proposition to that legalizing transactions in coin. *That* is a plain and easy affair, and one so much needed that its success should not be endangered by connecting it with provisions which will encounter opposition and possibly defeat. There seems not the slightest probability of enacting any general financial plan this session, and even so apparently simple a thing as an avowal of national good faith is certain to open the whole subject of the bonds, inviting debates and counter-propositions by which the gold-contract part of the bill will be hidden from view and lost.

Instead of incumbering the gold contract question with extraneous provisions, we hope to see it brought forward singly and decided on its merits. No reason has been given, or can be given, for defeating or delaying the change proposed. It invades no man's rights and jeopardizes no man's interests. It only invests with legality transactions which are already of every-day occurrence, and facilitates arrangements which will be dependent upon the voluntary action of the contracting parties. It neither compels sellers to fix gold values nor buyers to pay in other than currency; all it does is to allow both to arrange gold prices to their mutual satisfaction, and on that basis to conduct their business. Why this liberty was ever denied we are at a loss to understand. Why it should be withheld after the classes directly concerned are known to desire it, is a mystery which none in House or Senate has attempted to explain.

The enactment of the measure is expedient on other grounds. Besides being a source of business convenience, it will be useful as a preliminary to the return of specie payments. The latter contingency has, perhaps, at the moment, little practical importance. We have no idea that by any legislative process resumption can be restored, or that the country can get back to a hard-money foundation otherwise than through the exercise of financial prudence and the gradual influence of years. Still, by legalizing gold contracts an important step will be taken toward the adjustment of ordinary business relations and the infusion of greater steadiness into values. Merchants and their customers will then be able to regulate their operations by something like a fixed standard, and the multitude of consumers, freed from one potent element of speculation, may hope to reap substantial advantage.

Undoubtedly, caution is needed to prevent gold contracts becoming a means of exacting usurious conditions. In regard both to outstanding liabilities and to obligations hereafter incurred, there is a danger that creditors may drive unjust bargains with their debtors. For these contingencies any legislation that may be attempted should carefully provide. Upon this point Mr. Schenck's bill is more satisfactory than Mr. Sherman's. The former makes it essential that any contract shall have been adjusted on the basis of coin value at the time of the sale or loan covered by the contract; and it also guards against usury by enacting that in any trial of a suit growing out of any such contract "proof of the real consideration may be given." These qualifications indicate the nature of the precautions to be taken to obviate injustice, and there will be no difficulty in so extending and strengthening them as to render them thoroughly effective. This done, the only conceivable evil is averted, and the legalization of gold contracts becomes equitable and beneficial.

England and America.

Now that essential progress has been made by our Minister in England toward adopting a mode by which our claims on that country for losses by the *Alabama* may be satisfied, it is discovered that the nature of these claims has been misunderstood. "No mere list," says the *Tribune*, "of ships actually destroyed by English-built privateers can cover our claims;—the commerce of the United States was swept from the seas by British agencies, and *that* is the measure of British liabilities." We respectfully submit that *such* a claim as that cannot be settled by money, no matter how large the amount. The injury was national, and was attended by national insult as well as damage to our national commerce; and there is no other way of redressing it but by *war*. If this is what is wanted, why not say so at once? Why have we wasted three or four years in diplomacy? Why has not Congress done something in this direction, if the Executive refused?

Russia in Central Asia.

The Moscow *Gazette* gives some remarkable statistics of Russian trade with Central Asia, which has received so great an impetus from recent Russian conquests in that region. In 1867, the value of her imports from the three Khanates of Khiva, Bokhara and Kokand, amounted to more than 8,500,000 roubles, as against little over one-third of that sum in 1862, and her trade with the Kirghis Steppe in the same year amounted to over 4,000,000 roubles imports and 6,000,000 exports. A large portion of the imports from Bokhara consisted of cotton, while nearly two-thirds of the exports to the Kirghis Steppe were in the shape of manufactured cotton goods. Since the late thorough defeat and submission of the Khan of Bokhara, the import duty on Russian goods has been reduced to 2½ per cent., the rate levied hitherto on imports from Mohammedan countries only, Russian goods having been subjected to from five to ten per cent. duties. In the meantime coal has been discovered in the newly-acquired Russian possessions, and the officials, civil and military, are doing their utmost to consolidate Russian power by making roads, building river steamers, sinking mines, laying out towns, paving streets and developing trade in every direction. Already, indeed, the total trade of Russia with the Mohammedan tribes far exceeds her trade with all China, while the largest and most rapidly increasing items in it are the import of cotton and the export of manufactured cotton goods, thus wresting from England one of the most lucrative branches of the foreign trade of British India.

The Russians are naturally very jubilant at their success, both military and commercial, in Central Asia. Within a very few years they have subjugated warlike tribes who had defied their arms for generations, and partly built up and partly diverted from other countries a trade that must ultimately give a great stimulus to Russian manufacturing energy, and be productive of considerable prosperity to a very large class of Russian traders. It is impossible to say, at present, whether or not Russia may have ulterior designs upon British India. One cannot penetrate the real designs of a Power like Russia, content to wait a century for the attainment of an object rather than risk it by a premature movement, with as much ease as those of other nations, less confident in their own future. But there is no doubt as to the extent to which her recent Asiatic conquests affect the British power in India. Even should she have no intention whatever of ever risking an invasion of any part of the British possessions, she has obtained a *locus standi* dangerously near the British frontier whence to intrigue in Afghanistan, and in case of a breach with England arising from European affairs, to stir up disaffection throughout the entire northwest of India. For a long time to come, at all events, Russia would be quite content if she possessed an effectual means of holding England back from any active interference with her in the prosecution of her cherished designs in Europe. And there is evidently a growing feeling in England that Russia now possesses infinitely more power to harm English interests in the East than she ever did before. Russia with a military post at Samarcand, and with claimants to the Afghan throne in her pay, would meet England in a discussion on the Eastern question on a very different footing from that she could assume a few years ago.

The Georgia Imbroglio.

The Georgia difficulty affords to both sides a plausible cause. Mr. Trumbull gives good reasons for admitting Mr. Hill to the seat awaiting him in the Senate, and the majority of the Judiciary Committee give reasons quite as good for continuing to exclude him. Between the two it is difficult to trace tenable ground of compromise.

After having declared Georgia entitled to representation in Congress, and after members have actually been admitted to seats in the House, can the Senate consistently or lawfully refuse admission to one whose personal qualifications are confessedly unassailable? This is the question behind which Mr. Trumbull takes his stand. He pleads that the records of Congress are in his favor, and to a certain extent they are. Georgia is one of the six States embraced in the act of admission, which became law last June, but it is not included in Mr. Seward's certificate of States which have ratified the Fourteenth Amendment, or in the concurrent resolution of Congress on the same subject, passed July 21. We have, therefore, a Congressional declaration that up to a certain point Georgia had fulfilled the requirements of the Reconstruction acts; but there is no formal admission by Congress as a whole that the reconstruction of the State had been perfected by the ratification of the Amendment. Its validity was affirmed as complete without the help of Georgia. True, the House subsequently confessed the regular restoration of the State by admitting its Representatives but does this action of one branch debar the other from alleging the fact of non-ratification in view of information subsequently acquired? If it does, Mr. Trumbull is right. If it do not so operate, the Senate is entitled to judge for itself as to the standing of Mr. Hill and of the State in whose name he appears.

On the other hand, the majority report of the Judiciary Committee weakens its case by the introduction of irrelevant allegations. The occurrence of murders and outrages in Georgia under the new Government may constitute a good reason for doing something to strengthen the hands of the Executive, but they furnish no excuse for saying that the State is not a member of the Union. If the prevalence of crime or the lax and feeble administration of the law be ground for excluding a State, the *status* of Tennessee and Louisiana might, with equal propriety, be brought into the discussion. Judged by this rule, their title to be considered reconstructed is not better than that of Georgia.

The strong points in the case against Mr. Hill are those derived from circumstances which transpired subsequent to the action of the House in admitting Georgia Representatives. That action was predicated on the legality of the ratification of the Amendment by the State Legislature. If, however, the ratification was, as is now alleged, brought about by agencies at variance with the law—if the Legislature, at the time of ratification, had among its members several who were constitutionally ineligible—may it not be said that the proceeding was invalidated by fraud? And if fraud entered into the act of ratification, may not the Senate vindicate the law by refusing to recognize Georgia among the reconstructed States?

The question, as thus stated, would probably never have been raised but for the course of the Georgia Legislature in excluding its colored members. This proceeding it is which underlies the opposition to Mr. Hill and develops the demand for other measures in relation to the State. By disregarding the letter and spirit of the Fourteenth Amendment and the Reconstruction acts, and by trampling on the obvious intent of their local Constitution, the Georgia legislators provoked the dispute now in progress. They directed attention, first, to the legality of their own organization as a Legislature, and, next, to the necessity of some means for the enforcement of requirements enacted by the General Government. While, then, the immediate effect is to keep Mr. Hill out of his seat, the real significance of the Judiciary Committee's report is in relation to other measures to be taken to uphold the integrity of Reconstruction. Had the local politicians been wise, they would have receded from their extreme position, and put an end to controversy by recognizing the eligibility of all citizens to seats in the Legislature, and generally to office. Having failed to do this, they make it impossible for Congress to overlook their attitude, or to accept, as finished, a work tainted with fraud. The problem to be solved is, how to vindicate the Congressional policy without exceeding constitutional powers. And this is the question which neither of the reports before the Senate satisfactorily answers.

M. Baroche and the "Sentiment of Justice" in France.

An incident has recently taken place at Toulouse which bids fair to occupy the place in the public attention of France which the Baudin affair has so long done. It does not, it is true, carry the mind back to those scenes in the early days of the Empire, which the Imperial Government so anxiously desires to relegate to oblivion, but it illustrates in the most striking manner the system of domestic government adopted by the Ministers who now find favor in the eyes of the Emperor, and the means by which it is carried into practice. The affair has been brought into public notice quite suddenly, and yet within a couple of days from the first mention of the case the sensation throughout France was universal.

It seems that a Toulouse journal, the *Emancipation*, had commented pretty severely on the conduct, in his official capacity, of the Mayor of a neighboring commune. The usual Press prosecution was commenced, and Baron Seguier, the Procureur-Imperial, conducted it on behalf of Government. The conduct of the Mayor, it was admitted on all sides, had been indefensible, his administration had been irregular and illegal, he had transmitted fictitious minutes of the Municipal Council to the Government, he had been concerned in a system of illegal arrests, he had been guilty of pecuniary malversation, and, in fine, to use the pompous language of the Tribunal of Correctional Police, he had "infringed the most elementary rules of administrative and financial functions." Under these circumstances, it is scarcely to be wondered at that M. Seguier, in discharging his duty as Procureur, was not particularly enthusiastic on behalf of the outraged officials, and did not press for heavy damages against *L'Emancipation*. After all, however, the Tribunal condemned the paper to 1,500 francs fine, 3,000 francs damages, and all the expenses of the trial—all for commenting on the conduct of a Mayor whose character can be pretty well estimated from the language of the very Tribunal which pronounced the judgment.

This result, one would have thought, ought to have satisfied even that *quondam* furious Republican and glowing declaimer against official corruption, M. Baroche, now, however, Minister of Justice. But no—M. le Procureur-Imperial, had, it seems, shown too great leniency toward the Press in his *réquisition*, or address on behalf of the prosecution. He had not stood up with sufficient firmness for the right of an Imperially-appointed official to pursue his career of peculation and illegality without comment on the part of a ribald Press. So M. Seguier met with heavy censure at the hands of M. Baroche, and a hint, we presume, that in future he must confine himself, whatever the circumstances of the case, to simply speaking from the brief furnished him from headquarters, and that in all Press cases a conviction was the one thing to be obtained, by fair means or foul. Now, M. Seguier is a member of one of the most illustrious families of French jurists, and a descendant of the Judge of the same name who, on being subjected to somewhat similar dictation at the Restoration, replied: "*La cour rend des arrêts, et non des services.*" Instead of bowing humbly to the reproof of the Minister of Justice, he at once resigned his office, placing the facts of the case before the public without reserve in a letter to the *Emancipation*, making, also, the most astounding statement that he had, while in the discharge of his official duties, been subjected to Government *espionage*, and that, in fact, Government required him to address a Court under the supervision of a secret police. He resigned, therefore, regretting that he was debarred from serving the Emperor with "that moderation and dignity which the Keeper of the Seals (M. Baroche) himself recommended in his circular of the 4th of June, 1868."

The upshot of all this is exactly what might have been expected. M. Seguier is the hero of the day. Even the most devoted Government papers find it hard work to defend the course of M. Baroche, while all others are loud in their encomiums on the Ex-Procureur of Toulouse. Three hundred law students of Toulouse have presented an address to the latter, applauding his "courageous act" and "noble sentiments." The *Presse* says that if the system laid down by M. Baroche is to be adhered to, statues ought to be erected by Government to Judge Jeffreys and Fouquier-Tinville.

It is ever a matter for wonder whether acts like these which led to the resignation of M. Seguier, and which keep France in a perpetual fever, can really be inspired or even approved by the Emperor himself; or whether they are the work only of a bureaucratic *entourage* which has grown too strong for Napoleon himself. It is certainly not easy to conceive what end can be gained by a system of the working of which M. Baroche has just furnished a peculiarly offensive example. It cannot tend to consolidate Imperial power, or to establish the Empire in the affections of the people. It has not even the primary merit of success in silencing the Press, or in reducing judicial functionaries to the condition of mere tools of the Government. It was but a few days before the resignation of M. Seguier that the Emperor had thus expressed himself: "More than ever the sentiment of justice should take root in our manners; it is the surest guarantee of liberty." On the surface this means one thing, but if M. Baroche is to be taken as the exponent of Napoleon's ideas as to the "sentiment of justice" and "liberty," it surely must mean something very different.

MINOR TOPICS.

President Johnson's term of office is now so very near its close that it was hardly worth while for the Senate to take ground against confirming any of his nominations. But we suppose that this was considered the easiest way of avoiding trouble about a number of nominations lately sent in that are very objectionable to the Senate. Probably, also, some of the Senators whose terms of office expire at the same time as the term of President Johnson, are anxious that vacancies may be kept open in hope that they themselves may be appointed to fill them. There are a number of diplomatic and revenue offices now vacant that might prove very acceptable to certain Senators and members of the House after the 4th of March.

The *Sun* asserts that a number of the citizens of the Fifth and Fifteenth Wards are taking steps to organize a Vigilance Committee to take charge of the thieves and murderers who infest the City, and whom the Police are powerless to arrest, or who, if arrested, escape punishment through the laxity of our Courts of justice. We do not believe these statements. If we have no Vigilance Committees until they are organized by "well-known and trusty citizens of high character," we shall probably have a long exemption.

The London *Times* of yesterday says that if our Government were to adopt the financial ideas of Messrs. McCulloch, Wells and Washburne, our bonds would rise to par. Now, we suppose the financial idea of Mr. Washburne is *economy*;—the financial idea of Mr. Wells is the *collection of the revenue*;—and the financial idea of Secretary McCulloch is the *good faith of the Government*. We ourselves have not the slightest doubt that we should have specie payments within a year after the time that these ideas were carried out by the Government. We hope that Congress will help Grant to carry them out.

We call public attention to the concert at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening for the benefit of the German Ladies' Society for Widows and Orphans. This is one of the best-managed and most valuable charities in the City; and the blessed women who have it in charge deserve the encouragement of all who have sympathy with those—the widow and the orphan—who appeal to the tenderest feelings of our nature. The distinguished artists who have kindly volunteered their assistance—see advertisement—promise to make this one of the most attractive concerts, and we trust a full attendance will amply reward them.

We are glad to perceive that the people of this State are likely to have a chance at last to vote on the State Constitution adopted by the Convention of 1867, Senator Folger having introduced a bill for that purpose. We regard that instrument as in many important respects a decided improvement upon our existing Constitution, and as containing some provisions which, if adopted, will do a good deal toward purifying our legislative action of the venality and corruption by which, for some years past, it has been characterized. We are glad, too, that the unseemly farce of electing a Convention and framing a Constitution, and then not allowing the people a chance to vote upon it, is no longer to be allowed. We hope the Legislature will promptly pass Mr. Folger's bill.

Supposing that they had authority in the matter, the Board of Health passed an ordinance on Monday forbidding the sale of impure or dangerous kerosene oil, and directed a special inspection of the kerosene sold in this City. But yesterday the Fire Commissioners discovered, or rather announced, that the Metropolitan Fire Department possessed the exclusive right, by a State law of 1866, to test the quality of kerosene sold in the City of New-York, and to recover all penalties for the violation of the law by its adulteration. We are sorry the Fire Commissioners have taken no action in this matter during the three years in which they have possessed the power. Within that time scores of deaths and hundreds of accidents have occurred in this City from kerosene, which might have been prevented had the Fire Commissioners done their duty. The fact also that they never gave the public any knowledge of this authority until the Board of Health had passed an ordinance and prepared for its enforcement, is rather curious. In this conflict of authority, we do not undertake to decide; but we should like to have either the Board of Health or the Fire Commissioners take some effective action on the subject, without any further delay.

On the basis of a legal report in a morning contemporary, we spoke the other day of our Court of Common Pleas having decided that the gift of a horse and wagon, as consideration for a public office, was valid and must be upheld; and we used sharp language in our comments. The decision impressed us the more as being in marked contrast with the previous administration of law in that Court, which has long commanded the respect and confidence of the community. We have now reason to know that the facts as published were willfully misstated by some party in interest. The case came before the Court on appeal from a District Court and in the record, by which the appellate Court was strictly bound, there appeared nothing as to the consideration other than that the party making the gift "was under obligations" to the recipient. This bare statement the Court could not regard as reasonably authorizing it to give the transaction a forced, unlawful construction. Had the facts been fully before it, the decision would doubtless have been otherwise.

We are surprised to find that our Police Department has no means of knowing the number of professional criminals or mendicants in the City. We presume this is the only large City, either in this country or in Europe, in which the Police are thus ignorant of the very classes that come most directly under their supervision, and of which they are expected to keep careful and constant watch. This defect ought in some way to be remedied. It may not be easy to procure a very accurate census of this class of our population, but through its various agencies the Department ought to have no difficulty in ascertaining its numbers with a reasonable degree of correctness.

John P. Stockton, who was yesterday elected as United States Senator from New-Jersey, lost his seat three years ago, after his election to the same place. It was in 1865 that he was chosen Senator for the term ending in 1871, and when his right to his seat was questioned, the vote was in his favor by a majority of one; but the deciding vote, owing to peculiar circumstances, was cast by himself. On this account, the question was reconsidered, and, having withdrawn his vote, he lost his seat by a majority of one. As is well known, Mr. Stockton is a strong Democrat, and succeeds the Republican Senator, Mr. Frelinghuysen. The father of Senator Stockton, and also his grandfather, served in the United States Senate.

The east side of the City, below Sixteenth-street, has been deprived for two or three days of its usual supply of Croton water, in consequence of repairs to the mains. The water is not entirely cut off, but it runs under so low a pressure that much inconvenience is experienced. The Water Commissioners warn the public that on Sunday it will be absolutely necessary to cut off the water supply entirely, in order that the repairs may be completed by Monday. To those of our readers who live in the district in question, we advise that a stock of water sufficient for use on Sunday be laid in before Saturday night. Thus they may avoid much trouble. We suppose that the Croton Board has taken care to prevent any extraordinary risk in case of fire.

We hear that horses are now seized with a disease which makes short work of them, and puzzles the skill of the best veterinary surgeons. Within a few days several valuable animals belonging to gentlemen of this City have succumbed to the disease, which is so rapid in its effects that the suffering horse never survives the first symptoms of the malady longer than twenty-four hours. The trouble in its general character is not unlike that which played such havoc among the Texan beeves.

"We, the people," are indebted to Mr. Windom, of the House of Representatives, for relieving us of an oppressive conviction. This gentleman took upon himself the grateful task of correcting Mr. Washburne's figures: for, "whereas the member from Illinois had said that 185,000,000 acres of public lands had been granted to railroads, and that that was one-third of the public domain, the fact was that instead of its being one-third it was only one-tenth of the public domain." *Only* one-tenth is good! We feel decidedly more comfortable in our minds. And now, since we have given away *only* one-tenth of our public property to those amiable corporations, the wrong we have done them should be instantly repaired. There must be several hundred people interested as shareholders in those concerns, and we, the people, are only thirty or forty millions. They havn't had their share. A tenth—preposterous! Give them some more.

A Chicago paper casts up the items of expense of an ordinary wedding in that locality, and finds that they amount to about $10,000. Under these circumstances, we do not wonder that the institution of marriage is decaying in Chicago; but we do wonder that divorces are so frequent.

Our Monitor System—Something Omitted from Mr. Welles' Report.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* and several other English papers are becoming quite confident again regarding "British naval supremacy," by reason of the news which has reached them that "Mr. Isherwood, the Chief Engineer of the United States Navy, has reported against the monitors."

Extraordinary as this news must appear, it is, as we know here, perfectly true; but the faith of the English in their broadside iron-clads must be weak, indeed, to derive strength from that source. For several years now these same journals have been ridiculing Mr. Isherwood with the most unsparing severity, and turning his engineering practice into a laughing-stock. Only the other day one of them declared, with supreme sarcasm, "Long may he remain the Chief of the American 'Bureau of Steam Engineering!' He is evidently 'the right man in the right place'—not for his own country, *but for her possible future enemies*." We submit, therefore, that when these journals now derive comfort from one whose engineering judgment they have already treated in that fashion, it shows a great lack of confidence in the English iron-clad system itself.

But, though this criticism may be sufficient in speaking of *them*, another style of comment is due to Mr. Isherwood himself. We find this gentleman, occupying a high and responsible position, engaged in the ungrateful and unpatriotic task of decrying the American monitor system, to which we owe so much in the past, and whose world-wide prestige is our security for time to come. This prestige Mr. Isherwood, it should seem, is aiming to undermine; and that, too, in a report to that very Department whose chief credit in history will be connected with the introduction of the monitor system.

The Navy Department showed its estimate of this performance by refraining from any allusion to it in the departmental report, and by leaving it out of the documentary information laid before Congress for its benefit. But a more marked reproof would have been perfectly justified, inasmuch as the Chief of the Steam Bureau clearly traveled out of his legitimate sphere to report upon a subject on which his opinion was not asked, and, we may add, on which it appears, from its summary rejection, to have been utterly valueless. We only regret, however, that the Department seems to have concluded that discipline demanded the striking out of this portion of its subordinate's report. It ought all to be published in full, as a curious contribution to iron-clad literature.

Apart, however, from the question of official discourtesy, the apparent fatuity and hopelessness of this stroke make it remarkable. Had this adverse "report" from a volunteer critic come in the Winter of 1861, when it was the fashion to laugh complacently over the first *Monitor*, at that time building, as being the mere vagary of a man of genius, it might have been pardoned to ignorance. But now the monitor is an accomplished fact, and the navies of all maritime Powers are controlled by its principles, or if not already reconstructed on its plans. Take, for example, that famous field of naval exploits, the Baltic—the Baltic bristles with monitors. They may be seen there by the score, every contiguous Power knowing their necessity. The Russians, the Swedes, the Danes, nay, even the Dutch, have them. Holland is, at this moment, constructing no less than sixteen in Great Britain, of which Napier, on the Clyde, is building a good portion.

With these facts known, and after the historic evidence furnished by our war, the Chief of the Steam Bureau, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "reports against the monitors." Instead of brooding over that "report," the Naval Committee engaged itself in reporting to Congress that the bad planning of Mr. Isherwood had already cost the country "millions," and was still costing it daily the "whole year's salary of a Chief Engineer," and that a worse sort of transactions yet was connected with the Bureau.

But, whatever were the motives, personal or professional, of this curious "report," a very few words will illustrate the kind of rattle-trap which *might* have been given us as a substitute for monitors. In the Winter of 1862, *after* the success of the monitors was settled, Mr. Isherwood was engaged in favoring a plan to build two 7,000-ton broadside iron-clads, whose sole armor was to be 4½-inch iron plates, without any backing. And, at this very moment, Dahlgren, in the back-yard, as it were, of the Department, and under Mr. Isherwood's very eyes, was engaged in sending ordinary shot, from ordinary guns, with ordinary charges of powder, entirely through very much stronger armor than this. That would have been a nice pair of vessels to saddle on the country, as a substitute for monitors!

The bids from "responsible contractors" for building this nice pair of ships was about $4,200,000 apiece—and, by a *very* curious coincidence, two of the bids were exactly alike. The whole fleet of the *Passaic* class—nine in number—which did such efficient service during the war, cost less than $4,000,000. That is to say, one of these proposed iron-clads, which would have been ruined with a single shot from a monitor's 15-inch gun, would have cost more than the ten first monitors. And, besides, whereas these latter were built in a little over six months, the two 7,000-ton ships could not have been built until the war was all over. What a fine show we should have had for our money with this flimsy pair of vessels, clad with 4½ inches of iron without backing—the easy prey to the smallest iron-clad in any foreign navy, and with their sides mere pasteboard to heavy guns!

We took occasion to expose the absurdity of this scheme in the TIMES, under the head, "Another Job," immediately on its inception;—the moment that the blunder was pointed out, that was, of course, the end of the whole affair. But we think that we have already said enough to show that the country need not be much alarmed by the adverse "report" of the Steam Bureau on our monitor system.

FINE ARTS.

Gustave Dore's Spanish Beggars.

Gustave Dore is better known in this country as an illustrator of books than as a painter. Thousands have pored with admiration over his *Wandering Jew*, his *Don Quixote*, his *Dante*, his *Tennyson*, who have never seen, and perhaps never heard of his "Life at Baden-Baden," his "Jephthah's Daughter," his "Neophyte," or any other of his large oil paintings that have recently attracted so much attention in Europe. Through the liberality of one of our citizens, Mr. John Bonner, New-Yorkers may now study Dore as a painter in one of the latest and most celebrated of his works,—"The Spanish Beggars,"—now on exhibition at the rooms of Messrs. Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., Clinton Hall.

Dore reproduces in his paintings the characteristics observable in his illustrations. His style is large, masculine, and even coarse, and evinces an impetuous facility and impatience of minute finish. He never condescends to the elaboration of fine details, but dashes in the general effect with the boldness of a man working always in a heat and hurry. Very often his drawing is singularly defective. He never draws the human figure correctly, and his perspective is often at fault. Looking closely at any of his painting, little can be seen but heavy blotches of paint thickly laid on, and apparently without regard to form, and it is only by retiring some distance that the proper effect can be made out.

The subject of the "Spanish Beggars" is intensely disagreeable. The principal figure is that of a hideous old woman, bundled up in a cloak, squatting on the ground against an old wooden gate. Her clumsy crutches, propped one against each shoulder, nearly meet over her head as she stoops wearily forward, bent with age and decrepitude. Her hands, worn and wasted and shriveled, the bones almost showing through the tight-drawn skin, feebly grasp a rosary, and her eyes are bleared and watery. On each knee leans a little barefooted girl, dressed in filthy rags. There are evidently no passers-by to toss them pennies, as the little one with the cup lets it hang idly down, while she looks into the old crone's lap. The whole impression of the picture is that of utter despair, squalor, want, and ugliness. There is scarcely a trace of beauty even in the children, who are evidently destined to become as wretched and ugly as the old woman against whose knees they lean.

The picture is, therefore, chiefly interesting as a specimen of Dore's style of painting, and as an illustration of the peculiar bent of his genius. He loves squalor and pain, and wretchedness, in every form, as material for art, and would a great deal sooner paint a hideous old witch or beggar than a beautiful woman, the torments of Dante's hell than the delights of his paradise; and people who have this taste in common with him, will not only admire but enjoy the squalid wretchedness of the "Spanish Beggars," from which the more sensitive will turn away in disgust.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

THE RECEIPTS OF TWELVE MONTHS.

New-York and Brooklyn paid last year nearly $3,000,000 for its theatrical and operatic amusements. The exact sum is $2,980,175—or rather that is the amount which has been sworn to by the managers of the various places of public entertainment from January to December, 1868, both months inclusive. Of this sum Government gets $59,603 50—or two per cent. of the gross amount. Niblo's Garden and the Olympic Theatre pays most, as the following returns will show, and the Academy of Music pays less than any regularly instituted and respectable theatre. We give the totals for the year of each establishment:

Niblo's Garden	$369,879	Theatre Comique	$104,729
Olympic Theatre	349,921	Kelly and Leon's	101,430
New-York Circus	311,027	New-York Theatre	93,480
Wallack's Theatre	283,319	Tony Pastor's	88,2[illegible]
Broadway Theatre	171,250	San Francisco	83,636
French Theatre	165,84[illegible]	Bryant's Minstrels	80,026
Wood's Museum	160,497	Academy of Music	39,743
Pike's Opera House	108,599	Butler's Am. Theatre	[illegible]
Old Bowery Theatre	107,263		

BROOKLYN.

Park Theatre	$82,178	Hooley's Minstrels	$48,127
Academy of Music	67,76[illegible]	Athenæum	[illegible]

THE TAMMANY.

In order to satisfy all doubts as to the little fellow who accompanies Prof. Risley's Japanese troupe being the original and truly proper "All Right," the young gymnast has been introduced with a couple of certificates identifying him with the marvelous juvenile who swung himself into popularity here a couple of Summers ago. Dr. Carnochan, who attended him after his terrific fall, pronounces him to be "All Right." Dr. Sayre, who is personally acquainted with the merry youngster, indorses him "All Right." But better than these, the boy's own bright eyes and cheery voice, and precocious cunning and experience enforce the popular recognition, and every voice proclaims him "All Right" again. The lad performs only the ladder trick—with his father—this week, but anon, we suppose, the tub and the aerial flight will be repeated. Other members of the troupe appear in the well-remembered "slack-rope," top-spinning and butterfly acts, and the two almond-eyed infants tumble about as of yore, and turn somersaults and stand on their heads while a naked sword is clenched between their teeth. The Japanese appear in the second part of the entertainment, and make their bows about 9 o'clock.

TELEGRAMS.

TURKEY.

The Sultan Expects Peace as the Result of the Conference.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, Jan 26.

The Sublime Porte, in a circular, denies the reports that have been extensively circulated, to the effect that Turkey is heavily arming. The Sultan confidently expects peace as the result of the Paris Conference.

SPAIN.

Assassination of the Governor of Burgos.

MADRID, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The Governor of Burgos was assassinated yesterday, when about to take an inventory of the goods in the Cathedral in that city. The excitement is intense. The people generally sustain the Government. Many arrests of suspected parties have been made.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times on American Finances.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The *Times* has a leading article this morning on the financial statements recently made by Messrs. McCulloch, Wells and Washburne, and says, if their ideas are accepted by the Government, the people will place the United States bonds on a footing with those of Massachusetts.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Paraguayans Deny Being Totally Defeated.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Later advices from Rio Janeiro have been received here. The war news was unimportant. The Paraguayans deny in their account of the battle of Villeta that they were totally defeated.

MARINE DISASTER.

Accident to the Steamship Pereire—Six Persons Killed.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 26.

The steamship *Pereire*, Capt. Duchesne, which sailed from Havre on the 15th inst. for New-York, returned to the former port to-day badly damaged. The precise nature of the accident has not yet transpired, but full details will be furnished as soon as obtained. Six persons on board were killed and many injured. A son of Hon. N. Green, of Louisville, Ky., was a passenger, but is uninjured. Simon Camachs, the Consul at New-York from Honduras, was also a passenger, and is safe.

[Mr. McKenzie, the New-York agent of the General Transatlantic Steamship Company, has received the following dispatch about the accident to the *Pereire:*

"The *Pereire* returned to Havre this morning damaged. Her passengers and cargo will be forwarded by the steamer *St. Laurent*, which leaves Brest on Saturday."

The above dispatch gives no reason to suppose that any of the passengers were injured.]

CUBA.

Interview between the American Consul and Captain-Gen. Dulce.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The United States Consul here yesterday formally demanded of Gen. Dulce the body of Samuel Cohner, the American photographer who was killed by some armed men belonging to the volunteer force. He also wished to be informed whether the Government was able to protect American citizens, and told the Captain-General that if it was not, the United States would be compelled to protect them. Gen. Dulce answered politely, regretting the recent bloodshed, and expressing a hope that no further trouble would occur. He also requested the Consul to send a list of the Americans to the Government authorities. The body of Mr. Cohner was immediately delivered. The night passed quietly.

Many Cuban families, who have been generally very prominent revolutionists, are preparing to emigrate, fearing a renewal of bloodshed. The remains of Cohner, the American photographer, were buried quietly yesterday afternoon. The city is quiet. The protest of the Americans against the late outrage is being extensively signed at the Consulate of the United States. The revolutionists have withdrawn from the burnt town of Yara. A portion of Valmaseda's forces was expected at Manzanillo on the 19th. The cholera has totally disappeared from Manzanillo.

On Sunday evening last a man was discovered pertinaciously attempting to enter the apartments of Captain-General Dulce. His extraordinary conduct excited the suspicion of the authorities, and he was arrested. On search, a concealed dagger was found on his person. He was sent to prison. The public belief is that the assassination of Gen. Dulce was contemplated.

There is more confidence felt to-day in commercial circles, and there is more business doing.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

A Lunatic Kills his Sister and Commits Suicide—The Bank of Montreal.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Last night a recently discharged lunatic from the St. John Asylum, named Stephen Innes, killed his sister with an ax. He afterward committed suicide by ripping his bowels open and stabbing himself in the breast. His mother only escaped by fleeing from the room. The young lady was to have been married next week, which fact, it is supposed, was the motive for the lunatic's horrible act.

GANANOQUE, Canada, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

A farmer named John Smith, while crossing to St. John's Island last night, where he resided, went through a hole in the ice and was drowned. His body and two-horse team were found wedged in the ice this morning.

OTTAWA, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Hon. J. H. Cameron has advised the Minister of Justice of his intention to apply for a reprieve for Whalen.

The Nova Scotia matters are still before the Privy Council. It is expected the negotiations with Mr. Howe will terminate in a few days.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The English Press strongly protest against the Quebec Legislature giving free grants of land to 10,000 French Canadians, who want to return to Canada from the United States.

The Bank of Montreal is reported to have lost $500,000 from lending money to New-York speculators, who became bankrupt by the recent corner in Erie shares.

There have been over one hundred deaths here from small-pox during the last five weeks.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The advices received from the lumbering district north are very unfavorable. Operations at Nottawasaga and Georgian Bay are almost suspended on account of the want of snow rendering it impossible to get the timber out.

The Florida Legislature—The Charges Against Gov. Reed.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The Committee appointed to investigate the charges against Gov. Reed reported to-day. The majority report, which is signed by five members, submits the evidence taken but offers no advice or opinion. The evidence submitted shows some irregularities, which the friends of the Governor say he can and will satisfactorily explain. The minority report, which is signed by two members, states that the evidence does not warrant impeachment.

A resolution was passed to-day authorizing the Governor to appoint three Commissioners to Montgomery to negotiate for the transfer of that portion of the State west of the Chattahoochee River to Alabama; also a resolution ordering an election in that portion of the State on the question.

The Alabama Commissioners left for home this evening.

An Indian Delegation En Route to Washington.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Several Indian Chiefs, representing the Kiowa and Sac and Fox tribes, arrived here yesterday, *en route* to Washington. They claim to be authorized to make treaties of peace on behalf of the Kiowa, Comanche and other tribes, and say if the plan set forth by Gen. Hazen, of withdrawing the United States [illegible] is stopped, the Indians will resume to peaceful pursuits and accept such terms as the Government may determine upon. They complain bitterly of the manner in which they have been treated by Indian agents in the distribution of annuities, and desire that they all be withdrawn.

Alfred C. Beckondy has been selected to represent the St. Louis merchants at the Protective Freight Union in New-York.

Election of John P. Stockton United States Senator from New-Jersey.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Both Houses of the Legislature in separate session proceeded this morning to elect a United States Senator. In the Senate the vote stood: John P. Stockton, 12; Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, 8. In the House the vote stood: John P. Stockton, 30; Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, 26. In each House Mr. Stockton having received a majority of the whole number of votes, was declared elected. Both Houses will meet in joint session to-morrow and declare the result.

A joint meeting will be held to-morrow by the State Legislature for the purpose of electing a State Treasurer. The candidate selected by the Democratic caucus is the present officer, Col. Wm. P. McMichael.

There is quite an excitement among the Jersey City and Bayonne people. The latter oppose bitterly the annexation to Jersey City.

The State Workingmen's Assembly.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The State Workingmen's Assembly met in this city to-day, and was called to order by President Jessup, who subsequently announced the following standing committees: On the President's Report, Doherty, Campbell and Cooper; on Finance, Graham, Wells and Fayles; on Resolutions, Walsh, Burke and Garvin; on General Government of the Organization, Weaver, Rose and Donai; Ways and Means, Mathews, Garvin, Fayles, O'Hara, O'Brien, Rose, Wells, Gilmore and Van Dine. The afternoon session was mainly devoted to hearing read the annual report of the President. The report reviews the history of the various trades-unions during the past year, gives the number of members of each union and shows that the organization is in a healthy condition.

Report of the Georgia State Treasurer—The Relief Law.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The report of the Treasurer of Georgia to the Legislature shows the amount of State bonds placed to the State's credit in New-York City, and also states that $35,000 were drawn from the Fourth National and Park Banks of New-York City on the State credit by Gov. Bullock, for which no account has been rendered.

A resolution was introduced in the House to-day, memorializing Congress to remove the disabilities imposed on the State by the Fourteenth Amendment. The resolution was indefinitely postponed.

The Supreme Court to-day held the Relief law to be constitutional, Judges Brown and McCoy assenting, and Judge Warner dissenting.

The Missouri Legislature—Arrest of a Counterfeiter.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

In the State Senate yesterday, it was stated that more Union military bonds have been redeemed than were originally issued. A joint committee was appointed to investigate the matter. The House tabled the concurrent resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their influence to effect the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act.

The correspondent of the *Republican* says a man named Fuller, who is known to be a noted Chicago operator, was arrested at Bushwell Station, Ill., by United States detectives, on the 22d inst., having in his possession $55,000 in counterfeit national currency.

Extensive Fire in Lynn, Mass.

LYNN, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 26.

A fire broke out last night in the large brick block on Monroe-street, occupied by E. H. Johnson, and Nichols, Sanborn & Johnson, all shoe manufacturers, and O. Phillips, manufacturer of needles. The flames rapidly extended to the shoe manufactories of Harrison Newhall, T. P. Richardson & Son, H. R. Halfey, C. R. Aborn & Co., Geo. W. Downing and John Nourse & Son. The first five stores and their contents were entirely destroyed, and the others partially. The stocks of the latter were much damaged. The total loss is estimated at $200,000. The amount of insurance is not yet ascertained.

Revenue Officers Fired Upon in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Revenue Detective Waters attempted to seize a distillery last night, when fifteen shots were fired at him and his companions by the proprietors. The bullets pierced their clothing but did no other damage.

The Treasurer of the German Protestant Church, of this city, who absconded three weeks ago, was defaulter to the Church in the sum of $8,300.

The Maine State Temperance Convention.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The State Temperance Convention assembled here this evening. Hon. Ebenezer Knowlton was chosen temporary President. A letter from Hon. Woodbury Davis was read. He is opposed to the reenactment of the Constabulary act, and in favor of imprisonment for the first sale of liquor.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital	$43,050,000
Loans	102,959,942
Specie	2,894,790
Legal-tender notes	13,228,874
Due from other banks	14,452,692
Due to other banks	15,540,805
Deposits	39,551,747
Circulation	25,272,300

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 26.—The safe of H. R. Morris, in Wurtzboro, Sullivan County, was opened at a late hour Sunday night by burglars and robbed of $10,000 in five and ten dollar bills. The stolen money belonged to the town of Mamakating, and was collected by Cornelius Ivory, the Collector of the town, and by him deposited in Mr. Morris' safe. The front door of the store was unlocked and the safe was not broken open, but either unlocked with a key or the lock was picked. Mr. Morris offers $1,000 reward for the arrest of the thief and recovery of the money.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Two three-story brick blocks, situated on Margaret-street, owned by F. Meron and Isaac Schier, and occupied by K. Lyon, clothier, Mrs. C. W. Blanchard, milliner, and Isaac Schier, tobacconist, were totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated to be from $10,000 to $15,000. The Cumberland House was on fire several times, but the flames were extinguished, though the house was badly damaged by water and smoke.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 26.—A fire occurred at Addison, Steuben County, this morning about 2:30 o'clock, in a cigar-store occupied by D. Odell. The fire communicated to the hardware store of A. G. Crane, and both buildings were burned to the ground. The flames then communicated to the block occupied by J. N. Brown, dry goods; J. & P. W. Orr, grocers; Gummis & June, grocers; and H. Reynolds & Son, flour and feed store. The total loss is estimated at $300,000; insured for $20,000.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 26.—The Directors of the Hocking Valley Railroad met this evening and elected Wm. Dennison, Jr., President; M. M. Greene, Vice-President, and J. J. Ganny Secretary and Treasurer.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Jan. 26.—The race of the ice-boats has been postponed until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Daley & Stanton's brewery in this city was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $10,000. The amount of the insurance is unknown.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 26.—At the municipal election here yesterday the entire citizens reform ticket was elected by a handsome majority. The Republicans and Democrats uniting on the best man regardless of policy.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26.—A farmer named Spicer, of Tazwell County, Ill., shot himself on Friday. There is no hope for his recovery.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26.—A fire occurred at Boscobel, Wis., on Sunday night, involving a loss of $12,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26.—On Sunday last a man named Freeman Harris was torn asunder at a saw mill near Desmoines, Iowa.

Eclipse of the Moon To-Night.

To-night the moon will be partially eclipsed, the phenomenon being visible throughout the greater portion of North America. The size of the eclipse will be .458 of the moon's diameter, equal to five digits and a half, the shadow of the earth being cast upon the northern limb of the satellite. The first contact of the shadow will occur at a point 69° to the east of the north point, and the last contact at a point 31° to the west of the north point—this north point being determined by drawing an imaginary line from the moon's centre toward the north pole or north star, and not toward the northern point of the horizon. As seen from this City, the eclipse will begin at 7:32 P. M.; the middle, or time of greatest obscuration, will be reached at 8:42 P. M., and the eclipse will end at 9:52 P. M. For those who wish to watch the progress of the eclipse, it will not, therefore, be necessary to sit up till an unseasonable hour. Observations will be taken and the results carefully noted at the principal observatories throughout the country. The telescope man, whose observatory is the sidewalk, expects to reap a large fortune. Those who have looked through his tube pronounce it "a perfect brick." On the Sierra Nevada (owing to refraction) it will be possible to see a portion of the moon in eclipse while a portion of the sun is above the horizon.

UTAH.

The Proposed Bill to Cut Up the Territory of Utah—How it Will Operate.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 25, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A bill introduced by Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, is intended to radically change the present boundaries of several States and Territories, and to wipe out that of Dakota entirely. The States of Minnesota and Nebraska, already of immense area, are to be more than doubled in size by this division of Dakota. Nebraska's share of the spoils amounts to not less than 20,000 square miles.

It adds largely from Utah to the area of the new and still unorganized Territory of Wyoming, and increases its population by the addition of 25,000 of the people of Utah, thus nearly quadrupling its present population. It takes from Utah 22,000 of her present 75,000 square miles, and adds them to the 108,000 square miles contained in Nevada, at the same time adding to the latter State some 10,000 Mormon population and 1,500 Mormon voters. It largely increases the immense Territory of Montana, adding both to its area and its population, to the detriment of the small Territory of Idaho.

We question the justice and the policy of the remarkable legislation proposed. The States and Territories which are to be enlarged by these wholesale additions are confessedly too large now for purposes of government and defence. Around the seat of a Territorial Government population centres, holding the Indians in subjection. It would be a measure of economy, therefore, to increase rather than to lessen the number of Territorial Governments. The power of the United States Courts must necessarily be feeble in proportion to the area embraced within their jurisdiction. Civil government gives place to lawlessness and disorder in regions remote from the central authority.

The most flagrant injustice is proposed to be done to Utah by this act. She is free from debt, and now 10,000 of her people are to be called upon to assist in paying the large State debt of Nevada, which they had no hand in contracting. The same statement holds good with reference to Colorado, the tax-paying population and area of which are to be essentially increased by this parcelling out of Utah among her immediate neighbors.

But there is another view to take of this subject. The Mormons will naturally oppose this division of the Territory which they have with almost superhuman energy and industry redeemed from desolation, and will refuse to affiliate with the political family of which they thus become unwilling members. Holding the balance of power, if not an absolute majority of the votes, in the States and Territories between which they are to be thus summarily divided, and working always in harmony, they will practically control the political complexion of Nevada, Wyoming, and Colorado, as well as the narrow belt which the bill leaves to the Territory of Utah. The Republican majority in Nevada is not so great that it can be safely imperiled by the sudden infusion of an element difficult of control; and in view of the fact that there are already some 300 Mormon voters in Nevada, who were set off from Utah a year or two since by Congressional action, but who have never yet decided to vote in Nevada, the power possessed by these unwilling citizens will be apparent. Colorado will be supplied with Mormons enough to wipe out the present trifling Republican majority, and we shall be compelled to date the political prosperity of the wonderfully prosperous industrial community of the Salt Lake Valley to the passage of this rash measure.

There is another element of unfairness in the action proposed. The Mormons have invariably favored all measures for the improvement of the vast territory beyond the Mississippi. To their labors we were indebted in a great degree for the rapid construction of the overland telegraph, and these industrious people have nearly completed the preparation of about three hundred and fifty miles of the road-bed of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads. The bill under consideration deprives Utah of the advantages to be derived by the building up of towns and cities along the line of the great continental railroad, by cutting off that section of her territory through which it passes. It is the belief of many intelligent minds who have reflected upon the Mormon problem that the system will surely be shorn of its objectionable features by the infusion of the non-Mormon element which the completion of the Pacific Railroad will speedily insure. It would seem wise to try the experiment fully before perpetrating the acts of injustice to which we have alluded. That the Mormons have really accomplished a vast work in the very heart of the "American Desert" is a fact not to be denied. Bound together by their peculiar faith they have fashioned from the most refractory materials the garden-spot of the inland region, and with their agricultural productions have fed the multitude who have sought the treasure-bearing lands by which they are surrounded. If they have heretofore erred in doctrine or in practice, there is abounding evidence of their present loyalty and kindly temper. The American people will not sanction, nor the American Congress perpetrate, this great wrong, even though the disguised intent be to secure the early admission of Montana as a State of the Union and a couple of seats in the Senate of the United States to eager aspirants, wherein lies the motive of this remarkable proposition.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Weather—The City of Raleigh—The Legislature—The University of North Carolina—The Dedication of a Normal School.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

The oldest inhabitant of this city remembers no Winter so mild and pleasant as the present one. For the last few days, in fact weeks, the weather has been as balmy and as beautiful as that of May or June. The green grass begins to show itself, and the flowers are breathing forth their fragrance. Northern people here are in raptures with our climate.

THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Raleigh is one of the earth's sweetest spots. Famed throughout the South for its delightful location, its splendid drives, elegant houses of the good old English type, and its solid men of business. Since the war it has made fine progress in every branch and department of business. The finest and most costly public buildings have been erected within four or five years. The National Bank structure and the new hall of Messrs. Fuller are splendid gems of architecture. New houses are daily going up, and in a year or two this staid old Southern city will be as lively and thrifty as any of the busy towns of New-England.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The members, after a brief sojourn among their constituents, have returned with renewed vigor, and are earnestly engaged in the discussion of matters touching internal improvements, and the development of the splendid resources of North Carolina. The railroad mania is all the rage now. Every part of the State is sending up petitions for railroads through their sections. Millions already have been voted for the completion of two of the most important railroads of the State—the Chatham and Western North Carolina. As yet there has been no provision made for schools. There is not a dollar in the Treasury which can be appropriated for school purposes. Thousands of people are awaiting with anxiety the establishment of the Common School System. It has worked wonders in the Northern States, and North Carolinians are eager to try its application in their own State.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The University of the State, so long presided over by Gov. Swain, and where the Polks and other distinguished Southerners graduated, is to be opened with a new Faculty on the first of March. The old régime is abandoned, and hereafter Republicanism of the most radical stripe is to be the controlling power. The Presidency was offered to Mr. Motley. It was earnestly hoped that this gentleman would accept. He declined in a graceful letter—assigning as his reason literary duties of a very important character. Mr. Pool, the gentleman selected, was formerly a tutor in the institution, and is said to be a man of excellent ability. He is a brother of Senator John Pool. The new Professors are not distinguished in the departments to which they were elected. With the exception of Prof. Brewer, who is a graduate of Yale College, and who spent two years in Greece, these gentlemen are of only average abilities. For the class of students who will probably attend, the Professors will probably be competent.

THE OF ST. AUGUSTINE NORMAL SCHOOL.

A year or two ago Rev. Dr. Brinton Smith, of your State, came here as the agent of the Episcopalians with the reported $50,000. The Freedmen's Bureau added $5,000, making the entire sum $55,000. A Board of Trustees was immediately appointed, most of whom had distinguished themselves in the rebellion. In the course of time a queer sort of a building was erected in an out of the way place. It was dedicated last Saturday by a Bishop Atkinson. This gentleman attended the Pan-Anglican Synod in England, of which he never ceases to talk and praise. He does not like John Bright or John Stuart Mill, the staunch friends of the Union during the war. This school which Mr. Atkinson dedicated is for the exclusive benefit of the colored people. Here young men and women are to be trained for the great duties of life. With a young and more active and progressive Superintendent it would be a grand help to the negro race.

E. D. R.

THE CASE OF MR. BRADLEY.

The Mandamus of the Supreme Court Complied With—Protest of Judge Cartter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Jan. 26.

This morning the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia, being in General Term, Judges Cartter, Olin and Wylie, Chief Justice Cartter said, before proceeding with the calendar: "The Court, in submission to the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States, have concluded to have the following order entered:

In the matter of Joseph H. Bradley, October term, 1867—In obedience to a *mandamus* from the Supreme Court of the United States, in *ex parte* Joseph H. Bradley, No. 8, December term, 1867, it is ordered that the order made in this cause, 9th of November, 1867, directing the name of said Joseph H. Bradley to be stricken from the roll of attorneys, solicitors, &c., authorized to practice in the Court be rescinded, and that the order now made be certified to said Supreme Court as the return of this Court, and the several justices thereof, to said *mandamus.* Of course this Court, in passing this order, simply yield obedience to the supremacy of authority. We make this order because the ultimate tribunal recommends it. It is impossible to follow the logic of the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in detail, for the whole proceeding involved the Supreme Court of the District in ultimate ruin. The decision of the Supreme Court was based upon the theory that this District Court had no jurisdiction over the offences of attorneys committed in one of the branches of the Court; and, inasmuch as the offence was against an independent Court, the punishment must be meted out there and not here. It was difficult for him to reconcile to his judgment the fact that a majority of the Supreme Court of the United States ever read the organic law establishing the Supreme Court of the District. To assume that the Circuit, Criminal and District Courts were independent tribunals, was to assume the law-making power for the District did not understand the organization of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The law spoke of the Court as a unit—as one Court. It made but one Clerk and provided for but one seal. The effect of this decision was to disbar Mr. Bradley from a bar that never existed, for the Criminal Court never had a bar except in so far as that bar was derived from the Supreme Court of the District. It had no roll of attorneys—never had. It had no seal, no Clerk, had no other regulations of an independent Court and could not have under the organization of the present system. It would therefore be seen that it was utterly impossible for the Supreme Court of the District to carry out the logic of the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States. But, inasmuch as the Supreme Court of the United States had declared in effect that Mr. Bradley was a member of the Criminal Court, and not a member of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; inasmuch as it created a roll of attorneys which never existed before, the Supreme Court of the District would yield to the command of the Supreme Court of the United States to the extent of restoring Mr. Bradley to practice in the Criminal Court. The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia could do no more, if it would, and would do no more if it could. Why this was done it was difficult for him to determine. The only solution he could discover was in the necessity of creating a separate jurisdiction to lay the foundation of this *mandamus.* The Supreme Court of the United States had no common-law jurisdiction; its jurisdiction was more restricted than that of any other Court, inasmuch as the writ of appeal was not created in such a case as that before them. This elastic writ of *mandamus* was issued to serve its purpose. For himself he did not feel permitted to let this judicial act of force pass without reasserting that the Supreme Court of the United States had no more control over the relations of the Bar of this Court than this Court had in the relations over the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. The power resided in every Court to regulate both admission and dismissal from its Bar. For these reasons, which Chief Justice Cartter elaborated, he entered his protest against the proceedings of the Supreme Court of the United States, and he thought this was the protest of the professional mind everywhere. The Supreme Court of the United States having decided that, under the act of 1863, organizing the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, several other Courts were created, each having power to punish for contempt or misconduct, therefore, for the purpose of accommodating the practice of this Court to the principles of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of establishing a salutary rule of comity among all the Courts organized under the act of 1863, such as prevails between the Courts of Westminster, it is ordered that no attorney or counselor, who has heretofore, or who may hereafter, be suspended from practice or dismissed from the Bar by order of either of the Courts, organized by said act, for contempt of Court or professional misconduct, shall be allowed to practice in any of said Courts so long as such order shall remain in force, provided, however, that an attorney, if suspended from practice or dismissed the Bar, may appeal from that order to this Court, or in other cases the same as when such order of suspension or dismissal shall have been first made by the Court in the General Term.

The Chief Justice—The case of Lount *vs.* ——— suit is the first case to be heard this morning.

Mr. Bradley, Sr.—I beg leave to inquire, your Honor, whether the last order prevents my practicing in this Court, the Court in the General Term and the other several Courts.

The Chief Justice—That will be the subject of deliberation, Mr. Bradley, before the term ends.

Mr. Bradley—I make the inquiry, as I desire to be heard in the case called, if the order you have just passed permits me.

The Chief Justice—We will pass the case for the present. It will not inconvenience the parties in any way. I see your name is not on the calendar as one of the attorneys, Mr. Bradley, in that case.

Mr. Bradley—You will find Bradley and Bradley there, Sir. The firm remains the same, although I have not been in the Courts to practice for some time. I only desire to know how far the rule extends.

The Chief Justice—You shall be advised in due season.

Mr. Bradley—Then I understand your Honor to say that this case will not be taken up this morning.

The Chief Justice—No, Sir; not if it will not work any serious inconvenience to the parties.

Mr. Bradley—There is another case near the foot of the calendar—the case of Faunce *vs.* McGee—in which I appear. I would like to have that passed also for the present.

The Chief Justice—We will attend to that case when we reach—[a pause]—we will reserve the consideration of the cases to which you refer until we have deliberated upon the question as to whether the order takes effect on you or not.

Lawyers say, as the *mandamus* of the Supreme Court of the United States does not relate to the Criminal Court, and as Mr. Bradley was disbarred by Judge Fisher in that Court, the order of the Supreme Court of the District operates to prevent the *mandamus* from having any practical effect in the Supreme Court of the District, provided the Supreme Court will recognize such a compliance with the mandate.

Nitro-Glycerine.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice that Dr. Harris reports to the Metropolitan Board of Health that there had been some illegal proceedings taken by some person to ship or transport nitro-glycerine. This Company manufactures large quantities of this article daily, and delivers it to purchasers at the factory in New-Jersey, packed and marked according to the law provided.

In all cases known to the Company it has been stored and transported as prescribed by law. The packages referred to by Dr. Harris were marked "Nitro-Glycerine—Dangerous," in large letters, and in order to make sure of careful handling, it seems the purchaser marked on another end of the boxes "Gasoline," in pencil, that article being more dangerous than nitro-glycerine. If it were carted through the City, it was authorized by law, which also permits gunpowder to be transported in like manner.

This Company never sanctions the storage or transportation of nitro-glycerine, except according to the acts of Congress, and the Legislatures of States. When packed according to law an accident is almost impossible. It is largely used throughout the country, and tons of it are daily transported and according to law and no accident has occurred, although in some cases the cars have been considerably broken to pieces by collision.

Some railways will not transport nitro-glycerine, and as contractors are compelled to use it they may be led to engage in defiance of law over such railways, but this Company will not sanction such proceedings, preferring to await the spread of intelligence among transportation people.

TAL P. SHAFFNER,
President Nitro-Glycerine Company.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1869.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

Arrest of a Man Supposed to be Tom McGibben at Paterson, N. J.—His Arrival in this City.

Two Metropolitan detectives—Officers Larue and Hibbard, visited Paterson on Sunday last, and communicated to Officer Graul, of the Paterson Police, their suspicions that the long-sought "Tom" McGibben had fled in the direction of Paterson, and that it was not improbable that he was in the city. A brother of McGibben, it had been learned, was in the employ of Mr. Kinch in his soda-water manufactory in Prospect-street, and it was, therefore, suspected that some communication had been or would be made between the two. A full description of McGibben, so far as a knowledge of his personal appearance had been obtained, was left with the officer, and he set to work at once to obtain some clue that would lead to his discovery. He was traced to different places in the City, and was finally overtaken by Officers Graul and Rice, in No. 3 Engine-house, yesterday afternoon. He was immediately arrested and taken before Recorder Warren. At the Recorder's Office he asked what they supposed his name to be, and when the officer who arrested him replied, Thomas McGibben, he is said to have answered, "That's my name." He afterward desired the Recorder, however, to make out his commitment with another name. He admitted that he had served eleven months at Sing Sing, having been sentenced for a felonious assault, and also that he had made his escape from the prison. "He didn't care anything about that," he is reported to have said, and "wouldn't have cared at all if they had not mixed him up in the Rogers matter." As the officers had not said a word to him about the murder, this remark was regarded as a strong proof that he was the identical Tom who had been wanted. He also said that he supposed he was taken for the man who was designated as "Tom" on the envelope found in the pocket of the murderer's coat. He took the matter very coolly, and made no expressions of surprise at his arrest. A telegram was sent at once to Detectives Hibbard and Larue, of the Eighteenth Precinct, New-York, and the prisoner was, in the meantime, committed to jail.

On the receipt of the dispatch at the Eighteenth Ward Station-house, Roundsman Nicholson and Detectives Larue, Hibbard and Young were at once dispatched to Paterson. Arrived there, they proceeded to the jail and made themselves known. The prisoner was given into their custody, and they returned with him to New-York last night. Coming off the ferry-boat at the foot of Chambers-street they found a large crowd collected there and it was deemed prudent for one of the officers to be hand-cuffed and to exchange hats with the prisoner, and this way he was brought in safety to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house where he was placed in a cell for the night. The prisoner did not seem to be at all appalled by the accusation and arrest. The officers express their confidence that he is the man whom they have so long been searching for, and who left Waterbury, Conn., at 10 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, the night before they arrived there in quest of him. Great credit is due to Recorder Warren, of Paterson, and all the officers engaged in the arrest.

Coroner Flynn intends commencing a formal and public investigation into the mystery surrounding the murder of Mr. Charles M. Rogers, in Twelfth-street, on the 31st ult. The inquest will be held in the rooms of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, in the City Hall, to-day, commencing at the hour of 11 A. M. The case will be a most interesting one, although the precise nature of the evidence to be presented is, of course, only known to the authorities.

WORK AND WAGES.

The Strike of the Printers—The Sailors and Their Grievances—The Shoemakers and Coopers.

The New-York Typographical Union No. 6 adopted last Friday, at a meeting, a scale of prices for book and job work. In consequence of this, the printers in the establishments where these prices were not acceded to struck on Monday. They had been working ten hours each day for $18 a week, and demanded $20, or else 50 to 54 cents a thousand. The Journeymen Printers' Coöperative Association, No. 156 William-street; the *Evening Post* Job Room, the *Sun* Job Office, Appleton & Son, John F. Trow, Hosford & Sons, and several others, complied readily with the demand, but several refused. A strike was the consequence. A meeting was held in Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on Monday afternoon, at which over 500 members of the Union were present. Reports from the various printing offices showed the large majority of them to be favorable to an increase of wages.

Another meeting at the same locality took place yesterday afternoon, when the following firms were reported as having agreed to the altered rates, in addition to those mentioned above: Harper Bros., Holman, J. J. Reed, Russell, Stone & Barron, Nesbitt, and the Metropolitan Job Office. Favorable statements were made regarding the probability of other establishments acceding to the demand of the Union to-day. The New-York Printing Company, which does the City printing, refuses, as yet, to raise wages.

The Union numbers over 2,000 members, with a large amount of funds in the treasury. The printers throughout the United States are very thoroughly organized, and it is thought that no men can be procured from any quarter to fill the places of the strikers. One job firm is said to have sent a quantity of work to Canada, rather than comply with the demands of the Union.

SAILORS.

The strike among the sailors of this City was incited by the boarding masters. The latter say that seamen from Liverpool often arrive here without money, and with few clothes. Board and lodging cannot be afforded for less than $7 a week, and they are compelled to trust the sailors until they find ships. Sometimes, when a sailor experiences delay in obtaining a ship, his board bill amounts to considerably more than the advance he receives, and his landlord suffers loss. The boarding-house keepers, therefore, as well as the seamen, think that $30 a month should be the amount of wages paid to an able seaman, instead of $15 to $20, as now. Pentz & Ryberg agreed to the demand of the men on Monday, but yesterday Smith & Nesmith shipped men on the *City of Brooklyn*, and Baker & Wells, on the *Peruvian*, at $16 a month, and advanced $40. It is thought that the men will refuse to leave in these vessels. As one of the results of the strike, the following case came up yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court:

Neil McGowan, of No. 29½ Cherry-street, appeared to state that in a *melée* at the foot of Thirty-second-street, North River, George McCarty had shot at him with a small pistol and lodged a bullet in his stomach. McGowan's own version was that there has been a strike among the seamen, and having heard that the crew of a vessel lying at the foot of Thirty-second-street had shipped for less than $25 per month, he had gone there to investigate the matter, and had stated his belief in an intention to compel the crew to abandon the vessel. On arriving there he was assaulted by several of the men, and the prisoner, McCarty, fired the pistol. The Magistrate told McGowan that from his own statement it appeared that he had been engaged in an unwarrantable interference with the rights of others, who were at liberty to ship at any price they pleased. The prisoner, however, produced witnesses who proved that McGowan himself had begun the affray by assaulting McCarty with a club, and a cross complaint was therefore taken against him, and he was held in $300 for assault and battery. While the Magistrate considered that McGowan had richly deserved a sound thrashing, the use of a firearm by McCarty was entirely unjustifiable, and he was therefore required to give bail in $500 to answer a charge of felonious assault.

COOPERS.

At Albany, the coopers are on a partial strike in consequence of the effort of an employer in that city to reduce the price of making beer hogsheads from $2 to $1 87½. The Union to which the strikers belong allows $10 per week to married men and $6 to single men.

SHOEMAKERS.

A number of shoemakers of New Haven are on a strike for improved wages. A New Haven firm recently sold a machine for making heels to a Boston firm, and sent their foreman with it there to set it up and instruct a man how to use it. The machine had to be brought back to be changed, and a young man of the establishment came on to receive instructions while the change was being made. The workmen in the factory belonged to the Shoemakers' Union and refused to instruct the young man, who was neither a member of the Union or a journeyman, or to work with him. They were then discharged by the firm. Thus the strikers find themselves out of work in the midst of Winter.

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. R. Howell has completed a series of photographic views of the buildings of Princeton College, with portraits of some of its officers and students. They are well executed, and will be popular among the graduates and friends of that institution.

Gen. J. Watson Webb, our Minister to Brazil, is at present in this City with his family, on leave of absence. He intends to return to his post early in February, but will resign his office on the incoming of the new Administration.

Gen. Grant will visit this City during the latter part of next week, and while here will be the guest of Ex-Gov. Fish.

Judge Watrous, of the United States District Court, was attacked with paralysis in Galveston, Texas, on the 19th inst., and is seriously ill.

James Armstrong, Semmes' Lieutenant on the *Alabama*, is a resident of Halifax, and has assumed British citizenship. He was wounded when the *Alabama* was sunk by the *Kearsarge*.

The class of '69, Yale College, have chosen Henry A. Beers, of Hartford, Orator, and Leman H. Bagg, of Springfield, Mass., Poet. For navy officers Eli I. Hutchinson, of San Francisco, Cal., was elected Captain; A. S. Corr, New-England Village, Mass., Lieutenant; Frederick P. Terry, Irvington, N. Y., Purser.

Mrs. Frances Finley, of Newark, N. J., celebrated her one hundredth birthday on Monday.

Among the retired army officers who have been relieved from their present assignments by order of the President, is First-Lieut. Frank E. Brownell, the avenger of Ellsworth.

BRIEF NOTES.

The Legislature of West Virginia will elect a United States Senator on Tuesday next. The Legislature met on Tuesday, 19th inst., and as the law says the election shall take place on the second Tuesday after the meeting, there was some discussion as to when the election should be held. The 2d of February was finally settled upon, and Chief Justice Chase being appealed to, decided that was the proper day.

Rumors come from Knoxville, Tenn., that Gov. Brownlow will retire from the Gubernatorial chair in a few days.

An Irishwoman who had in vain protested against some gentlemen smoking in a street car in Cincinnati, on Saturday, took out a clay pipe and puffed away as vigorously as any of them.

Brigham Young has sent an order to Springfield, Mass., for two knitting machines, saying that he "thinks they would be of considerable advantage to his community."

A bill has been introduced in the Michigan Senate designed to prevent hereafter the imprisonment of innocent witnesses in that State.

Gov. Wells, of Virginia, returned to Richmond on Sunday with $16,022, being the balance due his State from the General Government for war expenses.

The Abingdon *Virginian* declines to be numbered among the opponents of the new Conservative movement. It says its proprietors were unable to see the movement in the same light, agreeing not to disagree, they have kept silent on the subject.

Gen. Kilpatrick says that he receives no salary while absent from his post; that he was paid nothing for "stumping the Massachusetts Fifth District, and that he has delivered his lecture fifteen times free. He has paid all his expenses since leaving Chili out of his own pocket.

There are now nineteen light-houses on the Pacific Coast, and it is proposed to erect sixteen others, five to be built next Summer.

The Detroit *Post* failed to understand the telegram stating that "A. M. Thomson, a Carpenter man," had been elected Speaker of the Wisconsin House of Representatives, and called him a carpenter. When Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter was elected to the United States Senate, it detected its error.

A young man in Mobile threatened to shoot himself because a young lady refused to marry him. She told him it would make no difference to her, but when he declared that it "would make a great difference, for he intended to wallop her first," she appealed to the police for protection.

Trenton, N. J., has a fire company which was organized in 1747.

Bishop Neely lectured in St. Luke's Cathedral, Portland, Me., on Sunday evening, in favor of the free-church system, which his Episcopal diocese has adopted.

Some of the Boston friends of Dr. Huntington desire that his consecration as Bishop of the Diocese of Central New-York shall take place in the Emmanuel Church of that city.

The next meeting of the Southern Press Association, which, it is expected, will soon embrace the entire Press of the Southern States, will be held in Mobile, Ala., on Wednesday, Feb. 10.

A little boy, ten years old, only child of Wm. Ross, Esq., was killed in Syracuse on Saturday afternoon, by being run over while attempting to jump upon a street car. On the same afternoon Willie Woodham, five years old, was killed in the same manner in Allegheny, Penn.

The Rochester *Chronicle* expresses the belief that when Boston gets its 21,000 musicians together and hears the noise at the great Peace Jubilee, the universal sentiment at the Hub will be, Let us have peace.

The members of the Minnesota Legislature have been invited by those of the Wisconsin Legislature to visit them at Madison, and both bodies will probably make an excursion to Milwaukee.

"Bininger's Old London Dock Gin," a sure corrective of kidney complaints. Sold by all druggists, grocers, &c. A. M. Bininger & Co., established 1778, No. 15 Beaver-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Missisquoi Spring Water.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot No. 836 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

The Mother's Treasure.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for many years with never-failing safety and success, by millions of mothers for their children. It cures wind-colic, regulates the bowels, corrects acidity, and gives rest and health to the child.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Colgate & Co.'s

LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of economical and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers, and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 55 John-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

To remove Moth Patches, Freckles and tan from the face use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Sold by all druggists.

For Black Worms and Pimples on the face use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy. Sold by all druggists and Dr. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., N. Y.

A Chance is yet Offered to Purchase a very choice set of furs, at less than cost of manufacture, at J. R. TERRY'S, No. 19 Union-square.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

SHORT—COLTER.—On Thursday, March 8, 1866, by Rev. Michael McKenna, of St. Mary's Church, Francis Short to Miss Colter, all of this City.

DIED.

COWLES.—On Monday, Jan. 25, at the residence of his brother, Henry B. Cowles, in the town of Yonkers, Edward E. Cowles, Esq., of the City of New-York, in the 59th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Rhinebeck for interment.

ELLIOTT.—At Binghamton, on Monday, Jan. 25, Mrs. Elliott, widow of Hon. James Elliott, of Brattleboro, Vt., in the 89th year of her age.

Vermont papers please copy.

GOODHEART.—On Tuesday, Jan. 26, of pneumonia, George Goodheart, in his 39th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GARDNER.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Monday, Jan. 25, 1869, John D. Gardner, a native of Boston, and for many years a prominent merchant of that city, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., at St. John's (Episcopal) Church, corner of Johnson and Washington sts.

GARNER.—On Monday, Jan. 25, Jane Garner, wife of James G. Garner, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 172 West 23d-st., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

GREGORY.—On Monday, Jan. 25, Robert H. Gregory, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Manhattan Lodge No. 26, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 406 West 34th-st., on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

The members of Manhattan Lodge No. 62, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge-room, No. 594 Broadway, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Robert H. Gregory. Members of the fraternity are invited.

WM. L. HARTSHORN, Master.

HARMS.—At the City of Hanover, Germany, on Saturday, Jan. 2, Herrmann D. Harms, late of this City.

HOFFMIRE.—On Monday, Jan. 25, Mrs. Maria Hoffmire, widow of Charles Hoffmire, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. S. Starr, No. 235 West 11th-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

HOW.—On Monday, Jan. 25, in Brooklyn, Julia Adams, infant daughter of James How, Jr., and Julia Adams How.

LYON.—At Rye Neck, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock, Althea McCollum, wife of Monmouth Lyon, aged 77 years and 9 months.

"A peacemaker gone joyfully home."

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday at 1 P. M., at St. Thomas' Church, Mamaroneck. Carriages to meet the 11½ A. M. train at the depot.

NESBITT.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 26, Percy Campbell, only son of Robert W. and Elizabeth Nesbit, in the 2d year of his age.

Funeral services at Zion Church, Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

NICHOLS.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 23, Catharine, widow of Elijah W. Nichols, of New-York City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 21 Walnut-st., Newark, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Chestnut-st. Depot on the arrival of the 12 M. and 1 o'clock trains from foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

ROSE.—On Monday morning, Jan. 25, Martin M. Rose, (of the firm of Darling, Albertson & Rose,) in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 25 West 46th-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Hammondsport, Steuben County, N. Y., for interment.

SANDS.—On Sunday, Jan. 24, after a prolonged illness, Daniel F. Sands, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Charter Oak Lodge, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 71 Norfolk-st.

TODD.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 26, after a lingering illness, Mary A., wife of George W. Todd, aged 42 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 263 West 22d-st., on Friday, Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M.

THORNELL.—On Monday morning, Jan. 25, Thomas Lloyd, infant son of Thomas L. and Rebecca C. Thornell, aged 9 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 155 West 12th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet, 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe for the week ending 30th January will be dispatched from this office as follows, viz.: On TUESDAY at 12 M., closing at the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:20; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:30 A. M. On WEDNESDAY, at 11:30 A. M., closing at the stations as follows: A and B, 10:15; C and O, 10; D and E, 9:45; F and G, 9:15. On THURSDAY, at 12 M., closing at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:30. And on SATURDAY at 6 A. M., closing at the stations on FRIDAY NIGHT as follows: A and B, 9; C and O, 8:45; D and E, 8:30; F and G, 8:10. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHARLES READE'S NOVELS.

HOUSEHOLD EDITION.

UNIFORM, COMPACT, HANDSOME AND CHEAP.

Messrs. FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO. have begun to publish the novels of Mr. Charles Reade to meet the popular demand for an edition at once complete, uniform, compact, handsome and cheap. Mr. Reade is generally acknowledged to be one of the greatest living masters of fiction; he is one of the very few whose genius wins universal recognition, like that accorded to Scott, Thackeray and Dickens.

Hitherto Mr. Reade's novels have been issued in various shapes, not uniform in size, style or price. The present is a favorable occasion for offering to the public a new edition which shall answer all reasonable demands.

The Household Edition is desirable for the following reasons:

1. IT IS A UNIFORM EDITION.
2. IT IS PRINTED FROM CLEAR, GOOD-SIZED TYPE.
3. IT IS PORTABLE AND COMPACT.
4. IT IS HANDSOMELY BOUND IN CLOTH.
5. IT IS VERY MODERATE IN PRICE.

The Household Edition is published with the author's sanction. The volumes with which the edition is commenced are

FOUL PLAY. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.

AND

HARD CASH. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.

The remaining volumes will be issued very rapidly, one volume each week until completed.

To be completed in eight volumes.

⁂ For sale by all booksellers. Sent post-paid on receipt of price by the publishers,

FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston,
And No. 63 Bleecker-st., New-York.

UNDERGROUND LIFE; OR, MINES AND MINERS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 90, 92, AND 94 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
UNDERGROUND LIFE;
OR,
MINES AND MINERS.
By L. Simonin.
Translated by H. W. Bristow, F. R. S.

Illustrated with 160 engravings on wood, 20 maps, geologically colored, and 10 plates of metals and minerals in chromo-lithography.

1 vol., 8vo. Price $18.

From the London Fortnightly Review.

"A translation of the well-known and very valuable 'Vie Souterraine' of M. L. Simonin, by Mr. Bristow of the Geological Survey; presenting the original work to the English public in a form more splendid than is given to most home products. The book contains three parts, of which the first is given to coal, the second to metalliferous mines, and the third to mines of precious stones. There are fourteen geological maps, some scores of illustrations of the various circumstances and processes of underground life, including the most homely, and the most tragic, and a number of colored illustrations of metals and their various compounds, that are superb in the richness and exactitude of their coloring. Nothing can surpass the sumptuousness of the volume, and the matter is as good and as interesting as the book is splendid. It should be said, perhaps, that its value as a special treatise does not at all lessen its interest for the general reader."

MRS. HENRY WOOD'S NEW BOOK, NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.

THE RED COURT FARM. By Mrs. Henry Wood, is published this day by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, PHILADELPHIA, And is for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents. Price $1 75 in cloth, or $1 50 in paper cover.

THE RED COURT FARM. Never before published. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," "Oswald Cray," "Earl's Heirs," "The Channings," &c. "The Red Court Farm" is printed from the author's advance proof sheets purchased direct from Mrs. Henry Wood, and is issued here by us simultaneously with the publication of the work in Europe. Price $1 75 in cloth, or $1 50 in paper cover.

NOTE.—The germ of this novel appeared in a short tale published by the author in a first-class periodical many years ago; but she has now taken it up, enlarged the plot, rewritten and lengthened the whole, making the present volume a large as well as an entirely new novel; the only similarity being that the name given to the present novel is the same as was given to a short tale published by her many years ago.

MRS. HENRY WOOD'S OTHER BOOKS.

Elster's Folly	$1 50	Shadow of Ashlydyat	$1 50
St. Martin's Eve	1 50	Verner's Pride	1 50
Lord Oakburn's Daughters; or Earl's Heirs	1 50	Oswald Cray	1 50
		Mildred Arkell	1 50
The Castle's Heir; or Lady Adelaide's Oath	1 50	Squire Trevlyn's Heir; or Trevlyn Hold	1 50

Above are each in paper cover, or in cloth at $1 75 each.

The Channings	$1 00	Aurora Floyd	75c.

Above are also bound in cloth. Price $1 50 each.

The Mystery; or, Anne Hereford	75	A Life's Secret	50

Above are also bound in cloth. Price $1 each.

The Lost Bank Note	25	The Runaway Match	25
Better for Worse	75	Foggy Night at Offord	25
The Lost Will	50	The Lawyer's Secret	25
Orville College	50	William Allair	25
The Haunted Tower	50	Light & Dark Christmas	25

FAIR PLAY! By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Third Edition now ready. Everybody is reading and recommending it. One volume, cloth, price $1 75, or one volume, paper cover, price $1 50.

FALLEN PRIDE; OR, THE MOUNTAIN GIRL'S LOVE. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Fourth Edition now ready. One volume, cloth, price $1 75, or one volume, paper cover, price $1 50.

THE WIDOW'S SON. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Fifth Edition now ready. One volume, cloth, price $1 75, or one volume, paper cover, price $1 50.

MAJOR JONES' SCENES IN GEORGIA. With sixteen illustrations on tinted paper, from original designs by Darley. By author of "Major Jones' Courtship," "Major Jones' Sketches of Travel," &c. One volume, cloth. Price $1 75.

THE SWAMP DOCTOR'S ADVENTURES IN THE SOUTHWEST. With fourteen illustrations, on tinted paper, from original designs by Darley. By John S. Robb, author of "Swallowing Oysters Alive," &c. One volume, cloth. Price $1 75.

Copies of any of the above books will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price by the Publishers,

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW SCIENTIFIC BOOKS,
JUST IMPORTED
BY
D. VAN NOSTRAND, NO. 192 BROADWAY.

MECHANIC'S AND STUDENT'S GUIDE, in the designing and construction of General Machine Gearing, with numerous plates of illustration. By F. H. Johnson. 8vo. Cloth. $2 75.

ON MECHANICAL LAWS, with 19 large folded plates. By W. Wormald, Jr. 8vo. Cloth. $3.

THE RAILWAYS OF INDIA, with maps. By R. Davidson, R. E. 8vo. Cloth. $7 50.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF ENGLISH ENGINEERS, and of the introduction of the Railway System into the United Kingdom. By A Civil Engineer. 8vo. Cloth. $3.

VOLCANOES AND EARTHQUAKES. By Zurcher and Margollé. Translated by Mrs. Norman Lockyer. Illustrated with 62 wood cuts. 12mo. Cloth. $2 25.

MOLECULAR AND MICROSCOPIC SCIENCE. By Mary Somerville. With illustrations. 2 vols. 12mo. Cloth. $10 50.

NAVIGATION AND NAUTICAL ASTRONOMY, for the use of students and practical men. By Merrifield and Evers. 8vo. Cloth. $7.

MANUAL OF ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY, Theoretical and Practical. By Geo. Townes. Tenth edition. Revised. 12mo. Cloth. $3.

FIRST LINES FOR CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. By John Steggall, M. D. 18mo. Cloth. $1 75.

CABINETMAKER'S BOOK OF DESIGNS. Folio. with 96 designs. 12mo. $10 50.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

A choice collection of the Vocal and Piano gems of Offenbach's "Genevieve," "Grand Duchess," "Barbe Bleue," "Belle Helene," &c., neatly bound in book form, correct and elegant. The work has already met with great success, and will be appreciated by all lovers of opera bouffe music. Price, in boards, $2 50; cloth, $3; gilt, $4.

DITSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

For sale by all music dealers.

ELECTROTYPES OF ENGRAVINGS.

The largest collection in the world, from CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES. And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	111⅝	111⅞	5-20 Coupon, '67..	108⅝	109
Coupon, 1881.....	112⅝	112⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68.	109	109⅛
5-20 Regis., 1862.	109⅝	109⅞	10-40 Registered.	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113⅝	113⅞	10-40 Coupon....	106¾	106⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109⅝	109⅞	Gold...............	136⅛	136¼
5-20 Coupon, '65.	110⅝	110⅞	U. S. Cur. Pac...	101⅜	101⅝
5-20 Coupons '65, Jan. and July.	108⅜	108⅝			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Collections.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Banks.

ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.

CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest.

COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PRODUCE, in store and afloat. We invite particular attention to this branch of our business, in which we have unusual facilities.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

By virtue of the authority conferred by the Legislature of Connecticut, accepted and approved at a meeting of the Stockholders on the 7th day of July, 1868, and in pursuance of a vote of the Company passed at that time, the Directors will apportion to such persons as shall, on the 1st day of March next, at 3 o'clock P. M., be stockholders, and shall severally elect to receive the same, 30,000 shares of new Capital Stock of this Company at par, in the proportion of one new share for every two shares so held as aforesaid, upon the payment of $25 on each new share, on the 1st day of April next, and the remaining $75 whenever the same shall be called for by the Board of Directors.

Scrip certificates will be given at the time of paying installments, and certificates of full-paid stock will be given in exchange for the said scrip certificates, whenever the full amount shall have been paid in.

Persons owning less than two shares, or more than a multiple of two, are advised to purchase or sell so that the number of their shares shall be two, or a multiple of two.

The Stock Transfer Book will be, and remain, closed, from the 1st to the 15th of March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WILLIAM D. BISHOP, President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.

NOTE.—The remaining 75 per cent. will be called for from time to time as may be necessary to pay for additional improvements to the road and equipments.

Stockholders are requested to notify the Company *at once* whether they elect to take the new stock.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon FRIDAY, Jan. 29, 1869, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 30, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1869.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FRS. SIMS, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.

Holders of the coupons on Gold-bearing Bonds of the PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI, due Feb. 1, 1869, will present the same at the BANK OF AMERICA on and after that date for payment in GOLD, free from Government tax.

STOLEN FROM THE OFFICE STAR METAL COMPANY, No. 17 South Canal-st., Chicago, Ill., the following Stocks and Bonds: Certificate No. 28, Lumberman's Insurance Company's Stock, Chicago, Ill., $5,000; Certificate No. 174, Fourth National Bank Stock, Chicago, Ill., $5,000; Cook County Illinois Bond No. 1,026, $500; Cook County Illinois Bond No. 1,640, $500; Star Metal Company's Certificates of Stock from No. 264 to 279 inclusive; Nos. 25, 258, 259, 260, 240, 243. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the above or their coupons.

STAR METAL COMPANY, No. 55 Liberty-st.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1869.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the stocks and bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1869, will be paid on that day by PETER B. SWEENEY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court-House.

The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1869.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

OFFICE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF PREferred and common stock, Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will close on the 29th inst., and reopen for transfers on the 9th of February next.

JOHN E. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at the office, No. 32 William-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon the question of increasing the capital stock of the Company and of levying further assessments. By order of the Directors.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 5 WALL-ST.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 ON THE first mortgage bonds will be paid, less Government tax, at the office of the Company.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.
JAN. 26, 1869.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—Six per cent. bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, for sale on favorable terms by

S. SKAATS & BRO.,
No. 19 Broad-st.

ALL KINDS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES bought and sold by

LEVY & BORG,
No. 41 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

California Pacific Railroad Company.

FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

COUPONS PAYABLE FIRST JANUARY AND JULY, AT NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THE UNDERSIGNED NOW OFFER FOR SALE A LIMITED NUMBER OF THE ABOVE DESIRABLE BONDS, AT PAR, WITH ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The total amount of Bonds authorized to be issued is
$2,250,000,
LESS THAN $22,000 PER MILE.
THE LARGER PORTION OF WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN SOLD.

THESE BONDS ARE SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY,

including their valuable LANDS, WHARVES and WATER PRIVILEGES at Vallejo and elsewhere.

Total length of road, 105 miles.

Finished, fully stocked and equipped, and now running from Vallejo to Sacramento, 60 miles.

The monthly earnings on this portion of the road *are now nearly three times the monthly interest on the entire issue of Bonds.*

This road is the most direct route between San Francisco and Sacramento, reducing the time between these two cities to three and one-half hours.

The Marysville line is in process of construction; the grading nearly completed, one-third of the iron on hand, and the balance purchased, shipped, and expected to arrive in February. The road will be completed early this season, and, when finished, the total net receipts should amount to at least $3,000 (gold) per day.

The road-bed is of most substantial character—permanent, solid and completely ballasted. The iron is of the best quality. The rolling stock and equipment are in every respect first-class.

The country through which this road runs is entirely exempt from either snow, ice or frost, and its agricultural resources surpass those of any portion of the State.

From unqualified assurance and satisfactory proofs, received by us from reliable parties in California, of the great present value and future prospects of this road, we do most unhesitatingly recommend these securities to our friends and the public as a first-class investment—safe, and in every respect desirable.

Either of the undersigned will receive subscriptions and deliver Bonds.

Government securities, at market rates, will be taken in exchange for these Bonds.

Circulars, maps and other information can be had on application to either of the subscribers.

TURNER BROS., No. 14 Nassau, corner Pine-st.
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., or to
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

BANKING HOUSE
OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 26, 1869.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1868:

Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1868, to 31st December, 1868..		$6,782,969 82
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1868		2,563,002 30
Total amount of marine premiums....		$9,345,972 12
No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1868, to 31st December, 1868		6,807,970 89
Losses paid during the same period	$3,081,080 49	
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,383,291 61	
The Company has the following assets, viz.:		
United States and State of New-York stock, City, Bank and other stocks		7,587,485 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise		2,214,100 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages		210,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at		290,550 03
Premium notes and bills receivable		2,953,267 53
Cash in bank		405,548 83
Total amount of assets		$13,660,891 39

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of *Forty Per Cent.* is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1868, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 6th of April next.

By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
LOWEL HOLBROOK,
R. WARREN WESTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
CALEB BARSTOW,
A. P. PILLOT,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRYCE,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WILLIAM STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
DENNIS PERKINS,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.,
C. A. HAND,
JAMES LOW,
B. J. HOWLAND,
BENJ. BABCOCK,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,
FREDER'K CHAUNCEY,
R. L. TAYLOR,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
SHEPPARD GANDY,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
CHARLES P. BURDETT,
ROBT. C. FERGUSSON,
SAMUEL G. WARD,
WILLIAM E. BUNKER,
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
JAMES G. DE FOREST.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1869.

CAUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a Tin Box was THIS DAY stolen from this Company's office, containing the following Checks and Certificates of stock of the Company, the payment and transfer of which, respectively, have been stopped, viz.: CHECKS, to order as follows: Dividend No. 27, E. Mactavich, $65; Dividend No. 30, Julius Hart, $25; Dividend No. 31, Julius Hart, $25; Dividend No. 33, Thaddeus H. Church, $560; Dividend No. 34, Harriet A. Durand, $25; Dividend No. 35, J. R. Boates, $30; D. B. Barnum, $600; Horace Gray, Jr., Trustee, $9; Ellery Lippmann, $15; Albert Lippmann, $3; Charles S. Sherry, $30; Louis F. Therasson, $33; Alex. Van Rensselaer, $399; Dividend No. 36, Wm. Amory, $150; Louis F. Therasson, $15; Dividend No. 37, Eva J. Banks, $15; S. T. Knapp & Co., $330; T. L. Nesh, $42; R. Suckley, $150; Louis F. Therasson, $15, and Dividend No. 36, John B. Alley, $90; Augustus H. Bruyn, $39; R. M. Basset, $3; Filor & Wood, $15; A. D. Lee, $30; Eliza McLeod, $4; E. D. Morgan, $3; Mary A. Moore, $480; Alex. Mackenzie, $60; Edward Middleton, $30; Princess Mary de Noer, $90; Alex. M. Ross, $150; N. Sims, $12; R. Suckley, $150; Alex. Van Rensselaer, $420; J. de Witt Walsh, $90. Also checks to order of F. R. Baby, Agent, as follows: 1869, Jan. 16, $479 25; Jan. 19, $310; Jan. 25, $1,165; $741 15; $2,006 25; $753 97; $225. CERTIFICATES issued to the following: 1867, March 14, No. 24,783, J. R. Warriner, 15 shares; March 29, No. 25,258, Alex. Van Rensselaer, 7 shares; July 17, No. 26,644, Hannah Frankfeld, 8 shares; Dec. 18, Nos. 28,898 to 28,901, Aaron Arnold, 100 shares each; 1868, April 8, No. 30,832, Thomas Davison, 5 shares; June 10, No. 31,517, Martha Waller, 5 shares, and June 10, No. 31,518, Anna Boynton, 6 shares.

By order
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY give notice, that on Feb. 15, 1869, they will pay a cash dividend of Seven per Cent. on their preferred stock, and will divide in common stock Ten per Cent. to their preferred stockholders, and Fourteen per Cent. to their common stockholders, according to the list of stockholders on Jan. 30.

The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 30, 3 P. M., to Feb. 15, 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

CAUTION.—A NOTE OF THE FOLLOWING tenor has been mislaid or stolen from the subscribers, at their store, No. 34 Beaver-street, viz.: Note at sixty days for Sixteen Hundred and Fifty-five and ninety-three one-hundredths Dollars, drawn by Messrs. E. Peynade & Co., of Louisville, Ky., to their own order, and indorsed by them.

We hereby caution all persons against buying the same.

ROBERT E. KELLY & CO.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JACOB H. MOORE, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JANVIER LEDUC, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Janvier Leduc, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of February, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., a Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 26 Chambers-st.
ja13-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of TITUS MERRITT, a bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 5th day of January, 1869.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Titus Merritt, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
ja20-law3wW*

NO. 1,951.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES G. TILL and CHARLES E. KNEVALS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles G. Till, of Morristown, State of New-Jersey, and Charles E. Knevals, of the City of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869.

EDWARD WESTON,
No. 59 Broad-st., New-York City, Assignee.
ja13-law3wW*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE S. WILCOX, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 26, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 22th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL G. ADAMS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York City, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 23, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES H. THOMAS, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 194 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, N. J., before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. BUDD DEACON, U. S. Marshal,
DATED JAN. 25, 1869. as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MEYER MEROY, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 194 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.—Dated Jan. 25, 1869.

W. BUDD DEACON,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS LUDOVICI, bankrupt.—No. 1,858.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Louis Ludovici, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of Feburary, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of January, 1869.

ja20-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK RETTICH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frederick Rettich, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of February, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1869.

ja13-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAX BLANCK, DAVID BLANK and EMIL BLANK, bankrupts.—No. 1,469.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Max Blanck and Emil Blank, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of February, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of January, 1869.

ja20-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NAPOLEON LE BRUN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Napoleon Le Brun, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja27-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY D. OLIPHANT, bankrupt.—No. 1,876.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry D. Oliphant, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of February, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja27-law3wW*

NO. 1,964.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH B. LEGGETT, a bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1869.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph B. Leggett, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of January, A. D. 1869.

I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
ja20-law3wW* No. 19 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of REUBEN B. ROBINSON, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 18th day of September, 1868.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Reuben B. Robinson, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of September, A. D. 1868.

THEODORE W. BAYAUD, Assignee.
ja13-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON BRINKERHOFF, CHARLES F. BRINKERHOFF, HENRY D. HOYT and FREDERICK T. HOYT, composing the copartnership firm of BRINKERHOFF & HOYT, bankrupts.—Take notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 4th day of February, A.D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York City, at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated January 21, 1869.

JOHN G. DAVIS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM B. MILLER, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham B. Miller, of New-Rochelle, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York, Assignee.
ja27-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH COHEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Cohen, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
ja27-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD AT the office of this Company, on Jan. 4, inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

TIMOTHY H. BURGER,
THOMAS MORTON,
HENRY DAVID,
CHARLES JENKINS,
M. M. VAN BUREN,
J. W. BROWN,
EDWARD S. COWLES,
J. J. McKINSEY,
EDWARD SCULLY,
HARRISON P. LISCOMB,
CHARLES C. WHITE,
NATHAN WORLEY,
B. A. MAYEREAU,
WILLIAM MILES,
DANIEL S. SCHANK,
NELSON SAMMIS,
JOSIAH M. WHITNEY,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,
DAVIS COLLAMORE,
H. SLYDENBURG,
DANIEL D. WHITNEY,
ABM. WAKEMAN,
R. G. HATFIELD,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
ISRAEL C. LAWRENCE,
B. McFEELY,
M. B. SMITH, Jr.,
J. WINDMULLER,
THOMAS FESSENDEN,
GEORGE TUGNOT,
SAMUEL BLOCH,
W. M. MONTANYEA,
JOHN A. BAUSH,
JAMES NEEVES,
THOMAS WEBB,
GEORGE C. JEFFRIES,
N. A. CHILDS,
WILLIAM VAN NAME,
S. S. WYCKOFF,
J. C. WINANS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. John C. Winans was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, CERTIficate No. 11,605, for $10,000 United States 10-40 five per cent. stock, registered in the name of Grant Thorburn, Jr., and assigned on its back to R. P. Speeler. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Fifty Dollars Reward will be paid for its return to KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, No. 34 Broad-st.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, LAST MONDAY AFternoon, in a 7th-avenue car, or in the street, (Church, near Murray-st.), a porte-monnaie containing money and papers. The above reward will be paid on the same being left at this office.

AUCTION SALES. AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF CITY LOTS.

ONE ENTIRE BLOCK
IN PLOTS OF ONE OR MORE LOTS.

Will be sold at auction

BY JAMES M. MILLER,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10,
at 12 o'clock.

This property, which is most desirably located, is bounded by the 7th-av. Boulevard, 8th-av., and 147th and 148th sts.

The 7th-av. Grand Boulevard is 150 feet wide, handsomely laid out, and upon the completion of the proposed improvements, will be the handsomest avenue in the world.

It is proposed to extend the 8th-av. Railroad line, and the cars will, no doubt, soon be running past the property on that avenue.

For diagrams and further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

REMEMBER DAY OF SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF
400 LOTS,

PART OF

The Morris-Stebbins Tract.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

400 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,

SITUATE ON

The Grand Central Avenue,

A continuation of the 7th and 8th-av. Boulevard, about three-quarters of a mile from Harlem Bridge, in Westchester County, on a line with 175th-st., and about 1,200 feet from the Morrisania and Melrose Stations of the Harlem Railroad, and one-quarter of a mile from Fordham horse cars, making the property accessible at all hours of day or night.

It is now proposed to place this portion of Westchester County under the charge of the

CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

This property thus situated offers unusual inducements, either as an investment or for the purpose of erecting suburban residences, combining the advantage of city and country.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, CROSBY, NEW, BROAD, CANAL AND LIBERTY STREETS, AND MAIDEN-LANE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Christian G. Gunther, deceased:

Broadway, Nos. 502 and 504, running through to Crosby-st., 46 feet front, 60 feet rear, by 200 feet deep.

Broad-st., Nos. 58, 60 and 62, through to No. 56 New-st.

Maiden-lane, No. 46, through to No. 37 Liberty-st.

Canal-st., Nos. 510 and 512, near Greenwich-st.

For full particulars and books, maps, which are now ready, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE—NO. 52 7TH-AV., NEAR 14th-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York. Sale by order of the executors of J. G. Mott, deceased.

7TH-AV.—The handsome four-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot No. 52 7th-av., west side, between 14th and 15th sts.; house 22x60 feet, with party-walls; in good order and contains every convenience. Possession May 1, 1869.

Lot 22x100 feet.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF NO. 164 WEST 34th-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of James Cruikshank, Trustee:

WEST 34TH-ST.—The handsome first-class English basement house and lot No. 164 West 34th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 7th-av.; house is four stories, brown stone, 18.6x55 feet, with party-wall east side; in perfect order and contains all the conveniences. Possession May 1, 1869. Lot 18.6x98.9. $12,000 now on mortgage, due Jan. 18, 1871.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSE, NO. 120 WEST 43D-ST., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

WEST 43D-ST.—The handsome first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot No. 120 West 43d-st., south side, between Broadway and 6th-av.; house is 21 feet 5 inches front by 50 feet in depth; in fine order and frescoed throughout. Contains all the conveniences of a first-class dwelling. Possession on delivery of deed; lot 21.5x100.5.

Maps and full particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

WM. ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

AT THE DRY DOCK IRON WORKS, 11TH-ST., NEAR EAST RIVER.

Will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., to satisfy a mortgage given by Miers Coryell to the subscriber to secure $15,000 and interest, the boilers, engine, shafting and tools, punches, drills, lathes, planers, &c., specified in the mortgage, and now on said premises.

Terms cash.

J. S. UNDERHILL,
Mortgagee.

D. & T. McMAHON, of Counsel, No. 13 Chambers-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.— THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Jan. 27, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

2,500 half boxes Valencia Raisins.
2,000 boxes Layer Raisins, slightly stained.
50 cases Smyrna Figs, fancy cartons.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 7 East River:
3,650 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
750 Boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Fred Bliss*, from Palermo.

VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place, Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., Auctioneers.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, a very choice collection of books, comprising richly illustrated works, lovely printed books, rare works relating to America, the classics, Oriental works, &c.; also, a private library of ITALIAN and FRENCH BOOKS, many now very scarce and valuable. Catalogue ready and books on exhibition.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, private library of the late Rev. F. S. Rising. Catalogue ready.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st.

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO, IN BOXES, BARRELS, CASES, CADDIES AND KEGS OF ALL THE WELL-KNOWN FAVORITE BRANDS.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell THIS DAY, Jan. 27, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., for and of whom it may concern, an extensive lot of favorite brands of tobacco.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
MONEY DEPOSITED now draws interest from Feb. 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Gov. Tax.
DEPOSITS made on or before Feb. 1 will commence to draw interest from Feb. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $3,336,736 53.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1, will draw interest from Feb. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1, draw interest from Feb. 1.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BURDETT, EVERIT & CO. expires this day by limitation, R. M. EVERIT retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

C. P. BURDETT,
R. M. EVERIT,
SAM'L G. POND.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue the business of the late firm of BURDETT, EVERIT & CO., under the firm of BURDETT & POND.

CHARLES P. BURDETT,
SAMUEL G. POND.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of MACKENZIE, HENRY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES B. MACKENZIE,
CHAS. A. HENRY,
EBENEZER LOSEE.
JAN. 23, 1869.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

THIS DAY, CLARENCE S. BROWN, OF New-York, retires from, and FREDERICK CHAMBERS, of Liverpool, is admitted to partnership in our several firms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated DANIEL E. COMSTOCK, FRANCIS LEE and JOHN WILFORD with us in business. Style of the firm remains unchanged.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. WM. YOUNG & CO.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—ON THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 28 and 29, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the

"LEEDS ART GALLERIES,"

Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st., CONTRIBUTORS' SALE OF A CHOICE COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, embracing the works of, viz.:

Theo. Frere,	Lambinet,	Vrening,
J. Carolus,	Destree,	T. Hicks,
Manzoni,	Bullard,	Coleman,
Carmiencke,	Wm. Hart,	De Haas,
W. M. Oddie,	Blakelock,	J. M. Culverhouse,
J. F. Kensett,	J. O. Mertz,	Nicholson,
Hamilton,	Rossiter,	Moran,
Wust,	Van-de-Poll,	Vanseverdonck,
Powell,	O. Meyer,	Ruggles,
E. C. Williams,	W. Holberton,	J. H. Hall,
Gignoux,	Mozzolina,	Glauber,
Lairesse,	G. H. McCord,	and others.

ALSO,
A NUMBER OF FINE OLD PICTURES.

The above are now on exhibition day and evening, until time of sale, free.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., LARGE STOCK OF IMPORTED STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS, by order of B. L. Solomons, Executor for the estate of M. Phineas, consisting of writing desks, manifold letter books, portfolios, cash boxes, small mirrors, finetooth combs, cigar and watch stands, tobacco boxes, fans of all description, ladies' French gilt back combs, ladies' French gilt breastpins, steel fob chains, gent's paper collars, pocket-books, clock pendent, buttons, French embossed envelopes, pens, penholders, pen racks, pencils and leads, copying boxes, steel spectacles, iron safe, desks, counters, tables, clocks, &c. All to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms No. 7 East 18th-st., elegant household furniture, finished and unfinished, forming the entire stock of the well-known manufacturer, Mr. J. W. Hickey, who disposes of his superb stock in consequence of other business arrangements, consisting of elegant carved rosewood and black walnut parlor and library suits, rosewood and black walnut marble-top centre tables, etageres, quartette tables: rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, wardrobes, book-cases, hall stands and chairs, lounges, buffets, chairs, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, ON SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON 42D-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: WEST 42D-ST.—The two lots of land, with the two three-story brick houses thereon, situate on the south side of West 42d-st., about 300 feet west of 8th-av., and known as Nos. 320 and 322. The houses have modern improvements. No. 320 is about 17 feet 2 inches in width; No. 322 is about 16 feet 8 inches in width. Lots 98 feet 9 inches.

For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF LOT AND FRAME BUILDINGS ON 44TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: 44TH-ST.—The lot of land, with the frame buildings thereon, situate on the north side of 44th-st., 375 feet west of 10th-av., being 25 by 100 feet 5 inches.

For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

70TH AUCTION SALE
OF
SCRANTON COAL
ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, 1869.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock noon,

60,000 TONS

of COAL, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during February, 1869.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, &c.—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., a large and general assortment of household furniture, bedding, &c., office desks and tables. Also fine glassware, embracing sets goblets, tumblers, &c.

HELP WANTED.

COMPOSITORS WANTED—MALE OR FEmale—to whom constant employment and prompt pay will be given at present prices, 44 and 47 cents per thousand ems. Competent workmen will find this a favorable opportunity to secure desirable situations and better and more steady wages all the year round than they can get by demanding "Union" prices anywhere; our good hands generally realizing more than such organization has required. A few respectable boys and girls will now be taken to learn type-setting. JOHN A. GRAY & GREEN, Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st., New-York, Printers of over fifty regular periodicals.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman of cheerful disposition, over 25 years of age, who has had experience with children and thoroughly understands the care of an infant; good references required; German preferred. Apply at No. 25 Washington-square, north.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE GROcery house; one residing with parents and having some knowledge of the business preferred. Address Post Office Box No. 714, in own handwriting, giving references and views as to salary.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUATIONS, A large number of nurses, ladies' maids, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, cooks of all kinds, and all English, American, Irish, Scotch and German suited at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

A.—EMPLOYING PRINTERS, WHO HAVE acceded to the new scale of prices, can be supplied with compositors by applying to the Secretary of the Union, No. 3 Chambers-st.

CAUTION TO PRINTERS.—ALL PRINters are hereby cautioned against accepting work in houses advertising for compositors, before consulting the secretary of the Union, No. 3 Chambers-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY A GERman governess of undoubted qualifications; must be a good musician and singer. Address, with particulars, E., Box 5,798 Post Office.

BOY WANTED—TO RUN OF ERRANDS; one who can come recommended for truthfulness and honesty. C. L. VAN ALLEN, No. 48 Broad-st.

CANVASSERS WANTED—ON OUR NEW book—HOME-BOOK OF WONDERS. Call on STREET & CO., No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL."

A Paper containing the News, the principal Leaders, a well-digested Summary, and all interesting matters from the *Times*, and is thus rendered available, in a cheap form, for persons residing abroad or in the colonies.

The days of publication are TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, in the afternoon, and the price is 3d. per copy, or 3d. per week, post free.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through any Newspaper Agent, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment, at Printing-House-square, London.

A COACH-DOG FOR SALE.—WELL SPOTted. Can be seen at any time at No. 142 West 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION in a private family for a very excellent and fully competent Protestant woman who has filled the place as such in two families in this City over ten years, and in her present one several years; will be found equal to all the duties of a large place. Can be seen at her present place by addressing HOUSEKEEPER, office of the *Commercial Advertiser.*

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced English cook, who understands her business in every branch, either English or American cooking, soups, game, jellies, cakes, creams, &c. &c.; can give first-class City reference. Call for two days at No. 209 East 13th-st., second floor, one door from 2d-av. No washing.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly, dressing hair, &c.; or to assist with the chamberwork and to do sewing; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, CAPABLE YOUNG woman a situation as seamstress and lady's maid in a good family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can dress ladies' hair; would do chamberwork; the best City references given. Call at No. 231 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman to do general housework in a private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; is a good plain cook, and is obliging; wants to be the only servant. Call at 9 o'clock at No. 69 East Houston-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a small private family; is a good cook and baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 263 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as cook and assist in washing, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or do plain sewing; have the best of reference; prefer living with one family. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 454 Lexington-av.; call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American woman as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of children; is willing to wash for infant; unexceptionable reference can be given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 339 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, dressmaking and children's clothes; would engage by the day, week or month, or two days every week. Call this week at No. 304 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young woman as seamstress; would take care of grown children; can operate Wheeler & Wilson's machine and dress hair; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable cook; understands all kinds of English and American cooking; is a first-class baker; can make all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Call at No. 125 West 19th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls; one as laundress and the other as waitress; no objection to City or country; have good City reference from their last place. Call, for two days, at No. 491 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTestant girls, competent and faithful, situations as cook and chambermaid; can produce superior City references. Call for two days at No. 152 West 27th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, to go out by the day or week, as operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is fully competent. Call or address No. 213 East 25th-st., near 3d-av., in the candy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, in a private family; is not afraid of work; wishes to have a boy 14 years old engaged with her, for whom no wages will be expected. Apply at No. 233 Newark-av., Jersey City.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing; best of City reference from her last place. Call or address, for two days, No. 218 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as good cook; understands all its branches; meats and soups; good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 345 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, ladies and gentlemen or families' washing and ironing at her own residence; can do up lace embroidery and French fluting; best City references if required. Call at 148 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; is a good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing if needed; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 44 Prince-st., between Mulberry and Marion.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble person as lady's maid or seamstress; can cut and fit dresses; understands hairdressing; no objection to the country; would travel with a family. Can be seen until suited at No. 123 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a small private family, to do general housework; is a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork, or to wait on a lady; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 126 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; good City reference; would go by the day or month. Call for two days at No. 200 West 18th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress, or would do cooking in a small private family; no objection to the country; good references. Call for two days at No. 129 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as laundress in a private family; is a Protestant; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 214 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 3 o'clock; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse, and is fully competent; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 East 23d-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American woman as first-class cook, or to do the housework of a very small family; City reference given. Call at No. 212 East 28th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, A HOME for the Winter, where the most of her time would be deemed an equivalent for her board. Call or address DRESSMAKER, No. 6 Morton-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK, WHO can wash and iron, a situation either in a private family or first-class boarding-house. Call for three days at No. 1,270 Broadway, from 10 to 3.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO GOES out by the day as dressmaker, a few more customers; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. No. 469 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 436 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. Call at No. 321 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION; AN OPERATOR on Grover & Baker's machine would like to make a few more engagements by the day or week; references given. Address S. R., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE cook, who understands her business; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 153 West 27th-st., rear building, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress or chambermaid; would do chamberwork and washing in a small family; good reference. Apply at No. 249 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a family or gentlemen at her own house; good City references. Call at 124 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts., in rear house. Mrs. McCANN.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist with the washing; good reference can be given. Call at No. 231 East 37th-st., third floor, back.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of an invalid lady; is competent to do housekeeping if required. Call at 30 Suffolk-st., near Grand.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook, who is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 109 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as waitress or chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for one week at No. 45 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist with the care of children; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 401 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; has the highest testimonials as to character and capability; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 142 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced cook; understands her business; has best of reference. Call at No. 9 West 44th-st.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF GENTLEMEN or families by the widow of a soldier; a first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 229 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as good cook, washer and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 128 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation in a private family; has good City references. Call at No. 147 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid or waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 23 Union-square.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl, a situation as waitress. Call for two days at No. 213 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; WOULD assist with washing and ironing; good reference from last place. Call at No. 378 7th-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 236 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as first-class waitress; good City references. Can be seen at No. 75 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the care of children. Call at 12 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY a woman who thoroughly understands her business; can give good reference. Apply at 241 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as cook in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 53 West 18th-st.

WANTED—LADIES' OR GENTLEMEN'S FINE washing. Call at No. 12 West 44th-st.

ALL WANTING FIRST-CLASS SERvants will be immediately supplied at SIMMS' Institute, Office, No. 123 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman, to obtain employment by the day; understands all kinds of housework; also washing and ironing; the best City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a few more engagements by the day or week; is a good plain sewer; understands dressmaking; can furnish good reference; City or country; terms easy. Call for two days at No. 286 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as a good cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, or chamberwork and fine washing; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 322 East 14th-st., second floor, back room, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION AS cook; understands all sorts of cooking and is a good baker; has five years' City reference from her last place; has a little girl 9 years old and wishes her in the house with her; smart and healthy girl. Call at No. 227 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of three or four gentlemen, or a private family's; would work by the day; thoroughly understands her business; best reference given. At her own home, No. 345 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rear house, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress, or will undertake the care of grown children, or would wait on a lady; good references. Call for two days at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, meat, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single man in a private family; has the best of reference from the most respectable family in the City; can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 East 21st-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTworthy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family; does up linens in style; an excellent baker; will do the work of a small family at $12 a month. Call at No. 343 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and waitress, who lived seven years in one family in this City, a situation in a private family or genteel boarding-house; takes charge of the silver and dining-room plate; wages $12. Call at No. 305 East 29th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., City or country situations for a large number first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, for private families, hotels and boarding-houses.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A REspectable young woman; has no objection to wash; best of City reference. Apply at No 344 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-class cook. Call at No. 214 West 18th-st., WHITE'S place, third house, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; can give six years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 61 Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; has the best City references; no objection to country. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPErienced woman, as nurse and seamstress; fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant; or to care for an invalid person; country or City. At No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant French girl as nurse and seamstress; has excellent City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; is an excellent washer and ironer; City or country; City reference. Call for two days at No. 249 West 27th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS practical farmer, by a Scotchman in the prime of life; married; no incumbrance; properly understands the breeding and managing of stock; has been trained to the best system of agriculture from boyhood; also nine years' experience in this country; first-class reference. Address R. J. R., Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant of long experience and thoroughly capable; has the best of references from his last two places, where he has been seven years. Inquire of the saddler, No. 79 Bleecker-st., or private stable, No. 6 East 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful, and thoroughly understands the care of horses; can give the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 9 John-st., between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a young man lately landed from the Old Country; has reference from some of the highest families. Address JOHN FITZPATRICK, at Mr. Mahen's, No. 382 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman; thoroughly understands it in full capacity; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference. Address T. H., Box 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a man (English;) is first class and a very good groom; has been living in some of the best families in the City; will come highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 511 2d-av., or by note J. HINE.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man gardener; also understands the care of horses and all kinds of cattle on a gentleman's place; wife cook; is a good baker; would assist with washing. Address M. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A competent single man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; competent groom and a good driver; best City reference. Call or address JOHN, care of R., No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY AN Englishman, in a private family; a single man, with several years' favorable reference. Address WAITER, No. 105 West 20th-st., in the shoe store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man, of long experience in the City; seven years' reference from last place. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 36 Lexington-av., in the private stable.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A smart colored young man. Apply at Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 5th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in a commercial house; is a good penman, and quick at figures; has had some experience; is perfectly willing to make himself useful in any capacity; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address G. Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," FOUNDED 1855,

Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau,
To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To *give* parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent and exchange School properties.

Fourteen years' trial proves it efficient in securing THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE.

All wanting Teachers should see Teachers' Bulletin. Teachers seeking positions should have Application Form. Demand for Experienced Teachers is constant. Early applications desirable.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, 14 Bond-st., N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—THE SUBSCRIBER will receive new pupils this week at half prices, viz.: Full scholarship, penmanship and book-keeping, time unlimited, $30, reduced from $60; writing course, $10; a good hand warranted to all, old and young; private instruction given; ladies' class at 11 A. M.; open from 9 to 9; rooms, No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, the reputed Penman of America.

POST-GRADUATE INSTRUCTION FOR LADIES.—An Ex-University Professor, engaged in preparing some students for Oxford, England, has one hour free before 9 A. M., two hours in the afternoons, and two in the evenings, which he is willing to devote to the instruction of ladies in advanced subjects, or partly to additional college students. Address POST-GRADUATE, care of Mr. Cans, Society Library, No. 67 University-place.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, 170th-st. Boarding School for boys; French, language of the school; graduating courses for the modern languages, mathematics and business. Circulars, LEROY'S, No. 913 Broadway, and G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st., first floor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 18. Superior advantages in all departments. Rooms commodious, carpeted and neatly furnished; steam heat; gas light; rates reasonable. GEO. C. SMITH.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penman.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT Pittsfield, Mass. Spring Term opens Feb. 18. Fits for college and scientific schools. All its advantages unsurpassed. Send for the new circular to Rev. W. O. RICHARDS, A. M., Principal.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY FOR SMALL BOYS, Flushing, L. I., under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Terms per session, including board, tuition, washing and mending, $100. Second session commences Feb. 1, 1869.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Flushing, L. I. Terms per session, including board, tuition, washing and bedding, $110. Second session commences Feb. 1, 1869.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMILY SCHOOL for young ladies, at Newburg, N. Y. The semiannual term begins Feb. 3. For circulars, address the Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, east of Washington-square, with primary, commercial, French and German departments. Fits for college, business, West Point and Naval Academy.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I.—Second term opens Feb. 3, 1869.

P. A. ANDREU.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE French lessons at pupil's house to ladies and gentlemen, day or evening; best of references. Address A. E., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco.

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Feb. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.

Steamer leaving Feb. 9 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco March 4, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE......DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Feb. 6
ST. LAURENT......BOURNEAU...SATURDAY, Feb. 20
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT...SATURDAY, Mar. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS,

including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

CUBA	Jan. 20	RUSSIA	Feb. 10
JAVA	Jan. 27	CHINA	Feb. 17
AUSTRALIAN	Feb. 3	CUBA	Feb. 24

Passage money payable in gold.

Cabin......$130 | Second Cabin......$80
Cabin to Paris......$145

No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

BRITANNIA	Jan. 30	INDIA	Feb. 20
COLUMBIA	Feb. 6	IOWA	Feb. 27
EUROPA	Feb. 13	CALEDONIA	Mar. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI	Jan. 28	PALMYRA	Feb. 4
TARIFA	Feb. 11	SIBERIA	Feb. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin......$80 Gold.
Steerage......$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

NEBRASKA......Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN......Feb. 3, at 11 A. M.
NEVADA......Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA......Feb. 17, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage of WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE, Will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 7 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Jan. 30, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE......Saturday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax), Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK, AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.

A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FIRST STEAMER

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

The favorite steamship PERIT, W. H. GARDINER, Commander, is now receiving freight for Galveston, at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos, without commission.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA,

Carrying the United States mails.

The well-known side-wheel steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, J. McDIARMID, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BIENVILLE follows......Feb. 6.
DE SOTO follows......Feb. 13.
RAPIDAN follows......Feb. 20.
VIRGO follows......Feb. 27.

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the side-wheel steamer ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 114 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON......GAGER...SATURDAY, Jan. 30
CORTES......NELSON...SATURDAY, Feb. 6

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE via Nassau......Jan. 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS......Feb. 4.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE......Feb. 11.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Cabin passage $20.

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. [illegible] The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every [illegible]. The side-wheel steamship CLEOPATRA, Capt. F. F. PHILLIPS, will leave Pier No. 13 East River, on FRIDAY, Jan. 29, at 12 M. Passage to Havana, $50, currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Beaver-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on MONDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock M.

Freight received until 4 o'clock P. M. SATURDAY, Jan. 30.

All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c. F. R. BABY, Agent.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. NO. 192 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL......$500,000
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1869......273,843
ASSETS......$773,843

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand. F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand. GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 12.

A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after Jan. 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

The Board of Directors have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free from Government tax, payable Feb. 1, 1869. Transfer books closed from 20th inst. to 1st prox. CHAS. H. ROSER, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand, free of United States tax. HENRY KIP, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE. 29TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of tax, payable Feb. 1, 1869. JAS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY. TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last six months, payable on the 18th day of January, 1869, at No. 122 Bowery. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FORTY PER Cent., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 6.

Six per Cent. interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at which date also the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed in cash. THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable Feb. 1, 1869, free of Government tax. Stockholders holding certificates issued at New-York will be paid at the office of the "United States Trust Company of New-York," No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 16 until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was Resolved, That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares, registered on the 18th day of January next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 18th day of January and opened on the 4th day of February following. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM CO., NO. 122 BOWERY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. HAS been declared from the earnings of the past three months, payable on the 1st of February. W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 152 BROADWAY.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 19, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a cash dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st inst., and reopen 1st February next. GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand. CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 (Five) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable on demand. A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, Jan. 2, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on demand. WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has this day been declared, (free from all tax,) payable on the 1st of February.

The transfer book will remain closed until that date. HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on 13th inst. WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st of February next.

Transfer books will remain closed until 2d of February. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. (5), free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1869.

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. will be paid at the banking-house on and after Feb. 1 next. The transfer book will be closed from 23d inst. to 1st prox. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 3 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.—At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A TEST—MRS. VANHORN, THE GREAT INDEPENDENT business and medical Clairvoyant, has the great Egyptian Talisman to cause love, speedy marriages, prosperity in business; reveals all events through life, your thoughts as you enter, likeness and name. $50,000 reward for any one who can equal her. No. 204 West 34th-st., below 8th-av. Gents not admitted.

MME. LA-BLANCH, THE GREAT UNrivaled and scientific medical Clairvoyant and Seeress of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on past, present and future, lucky numbers, likeness of future husband or wife; the wonderful Persian charm or amulet causes love and speedy marriage. Residence and offices 115 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

CLAIRVOYANT.—NO HUMBUG.—$20,000 given to any one who can surpass her in giving true information; tells you who and when you will marry, and [illegible] of her visitors, and shows you pictures. No. 143 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

165 BOWERY.—MRS. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know, losses, numbers, sickness. Medicines for all diseases, &c.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SECOND FLOOR OF THREE ROOMS TO LET, separately or together, desirably located on the west side of the City, to two or three gentlemen, with or without board; all the modern improvements in the house. For particulars address O. P. G., Post-Office Box No. 3,422.

NO. 18 EAST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.—Handsome reception, parlor, and bed rooms, fit for a first-class doctor or a stylish family; French board; private table if required; best references exchanged.

BOARD.—TO LET TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN a comfortable furnished front room, with plain board, in a private residence, 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; Brokers' location. Address with reference, A. B. C., Box No. 189 Post Office.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A GOOD BOARDING place and small room at moderate terms with a private family having few boarders, located at convenient walking distance from Cooper Institute. Address H. G. P., Box No. 1,170 City Post Office.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House.—A desirable suite of rooms, with private table if required; also, a single room, with board, in the first-class house No. 18 5th-av.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING on Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th avs., will let a large double room, handsomely furnished, to a single gentleman, with breakfast. Address LANGDALE, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, FURnished, a second story double front room, with bath attached; best of reference required. Inquire at No. 112 East 17th-st.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentlemen; family private. Apply at No. 658 Greenwich-st.

NO. 53 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-place.—A suite of handsome furnished rooms on second floor, with board, to a family or party of gentlemen; reference given and required.

WANTED—A ROOM, WITH BOARD, BY TWO young gentlemen in a strictly private family; none others need apply; location below 14th-st. EDMUND FELTT, Box No. 1,304 City.

A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with board for a single gentleman or gentleman and wife, in a New-England family; house first class; terms moderate. No. 217 East 19th-st.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Park-av.—Large back room on the first floor, southern exposure, to let, with board.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., to let, with board, one large room, also hall bedroom. Reference exchanged.

BOARD.—LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND floor; location one of the finest; terms reasonable. No. 405 West 23d-st.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-av., furnished apartments, three rooms en suite, with conveniences complete, to let with private table only.

TO LET—A LARGE BACK PARLOR AND EXtension, with board; also, a large front room on third floor. Apply at 27 West 26th-st., near St. James.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURnished room, without board, between 23d and 42d sts. Address A. B., Box 2,629 New-York Post Office.

NO. 133 EAST 30TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGton-av.; one or two gentlemen can find a comfortable home in a private family; reference exchanged.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance and other Companies, IN BUILDINGS

38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 & 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 and 38 BROAD-ST.
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ALL NEAR WALL-ST.

And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST. APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 6 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

THE DOUBLE CORNER STORE ON Canal and Elm sts., near Broadway, 130 feet through to Walker-st., with northern light, admirably placed for jobbers, opposite Earle's Hotel; to let by BOYCE, No. 248 Canal-st.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, N. J.—THE PROPERTY known as the Union Building, opposite the Centre-st. Depot; the first floor and basement to be fitted as stores to suit tenants; the upper portion of the building can be easily altered into apartments suitable for a first-class boarding-house or hotel. The location is unequaled, it being only 200 feet from the depot of the N. J. R. R., where trains connect hourly with New-York. Possession about April 1. IRVING & BELKNAP, No. 68 William-st., Room No. 5.

FACTORY AT GREENPOINT—TO LET. THE FRANCIS METALLIC LIFEBOAT FACTORY, near the ferry; two floors, 60x100 feet; excellent light, and admirably adapted for manufacturing purposes; yard room and stable adjoining; ten-horse power on the premises. Apply to W. A. ALLEN, Union Mills, No. 77 Mott-st., 1 to 2 P. M. daily.

TO RENT—ON BROADWAY, NEAR BROOME-st.—Three first floors, 75 feet front by 100 feet deep; all can be made to communicate, and will be let about 1st February; the best location in New-York for the clothing business or business of that kind. Address at once Box No. 3,664 Post Office, or H. BLUNT, No. 482 Broadway.

TO LET—THE "STEWART HOUSE," NO. 478 Broadway; possession can be given by first of March; one of the best locations in the City of New-York for a restaurant and lodging-house; has about 40 rooms. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 482 Broadway, or Post Office, Box No. 3,664.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground, 60x80, in West-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts.; also a plot of ground 63x100 on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

LEASE OF HOUSE AND STORE FOR sale, in the very best location on Broadway; also stock of furnishing and fancy goods if desired; a splendid chance to commence business. Apply between 1 and 3 o'clock, at No. 25 Broad-st., Room No. 4.

TO LET—IN BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., offices suitable for bankers, brokers or lawyers. Building is fire-proof and thoroughly heated by steam. Apply to the Janitor, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF Beekman and Front sts.; size, 26x120; improvements will be made to suit. Apply to WM. & E. S. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES to let in the new building corner of Pine and Water sts. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 130 Water-st.

TO LEASE—THE SECOND, THIRD AND fourth floors of the first-class stores Nos. 363, 365 and 367 Greenwich-st. Apply to WETMORE & CO., No. 81 Vesey-st.

WANTED—TO RENT, A MACHINE SHOP fitted up with gear, lathes, &c., with power, if a bargain. Apply at SHERMAN'S, No. 316 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE UPPER PART OF the new stone building No. 319 Pearl-st., near Peck-slip; elegant and spacious lofts. Apply as above.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, NO. 634 Broadway, through to Crosby-st., 25x200. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 21 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—DWELLING-house located No. 9 Mulberry-st., one minute's walk from depot of New-Jersey Railroad; contains ten rooms, basement and cellar, extension, with kitchen and two small rooms for storage; water and gas; marble mantels; a first-class house; would make an excellent boarding-house; basement well adapted for store; possession immediately. IRVING & BELKNAP, No. 68 William-st., Room No. 5.

TO RENT, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A first-class four-story high-stoop house, located on East 33d-st., near 5th-av.; rent $2,000 per annum. The furniture, which is new and handsome, (cost over $5,000,) is to be sold with the house for $3,000, if taken befor 1st February. Possession to be given on 1st April. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE WITH TEN ACRES OF land, fruit trees and small fruits, and pond of pure water with ice-house, (wanting repair,) and other advantages for the ice business, situated between Tarrytown and Sing Sing. Inquire of EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT A MODErate rent, and immediate possession given; a brown-stone high-stoop, 25x60; Murray Hill; Completely furnished in modern style. Address Box No. 3,425 Post Office.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT house No. 11 Tompkins-place, between Harrison and De Graw sts., South Brooklyn, convenient to all the ferries. The house is in good order, and painted and frescoed throughout. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT.—ON HANOVER-SQUARE, A DEsirable first floor and basement in good order, with possession Feb. 1, 1869. To an acceptable tenant the rent will be moderate. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished. For lists apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE and retail jewelry store, stock and fixtures for sale, on Broadway, below the Astor House, requiring a capital of $10,000 to $15,000. The silver and silver-plated ware, stock of watches, clocks, and a full assortment of jewelry, are offered to a purchaser, and a well-established and very profitable business now current at the store. Store to rent for a term of years to a purchaser of the stock at about $5,000 per annum. If the stock is not sold, the present proprietor would take a Partner with $5,000 or $6,000 in cash, and divide the profits equally. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED (25 YEARS) REtail boot and shoe store, No. 77 Catharine-st.; good will, stock and fixtures for sale. Apply to THOS. GRAHAM, No. 170 Chatham-st., or GEO. YOUNG, No. 63 Barclay-st.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED HARDWARE, stove and house-furnishing business and lease for sale, at No. 202 Court-st., opposite East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDIcal Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BARGAIN—ROAN HORSE 6 YEARS OLD, 15½ hands; can show three minutes; lady can drive him; gray [illegible] 8 years, 15½ hands, good driver, $125; bay mare, 7 years, 15½ hands, $115; all sound and kind. Apply [illegible]

A CHANCE FOR CARTMEN AND OTHERS.—A strong, sound mare, with truck and harness, all ready for work, cheap. Apply at No. 27 West [illegible]-st., near Hudson, after 5 P. M. J. MARTIN.

FOR SALE—FOUR CANADIAN PONIES; good chunks, sound, kind, from 6 to 7 years old. Also, two new wagons, two sets of harness, to close business. Apply at No. 49 7th-av.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A SET OF light cart harness, new, suitable for a butcher or spring cart. Inquire for three days at No. 4 1st-st., near the Bowery.

FOR SALE—A BLACK MARE, 6 YEARS OLD, 16½ hands, sound and kind; fit for cart, truck or any work. No. 412 East 19th-st.

A FINE COUPE HORSE FOR SALE—16½ hands; young, sound and kind. Apply at private stable, No. 127 West 50th-st.

DRY GOODS.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

(Late with Lord & Taylor.)

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,

one door from Bleecker-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Having during the past week made

A STILL FURTHER REDUCTION

in the prices of our goods, beg to call particular attention to our assortment of

SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
DRESS GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS,
BLANKETS,
and
GENERAL HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

which, on account of taking an inventory of stock, we offer at exceedingly low prices.

An examination of our goods entails no obligation to purchase, as we invite comparison with other houses.

N. B.

A small invoice of choicest

ASTRAKHANS,

Just received from Paris, which, as the season is so far advanced,

WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW.

R. H. R. H. MACY.
R. H. DRY GOODS MACY.
R. H. AND MACY.
R. H. FANCY GOODS, MACY.
R. H. MACY.
R. H. AT POPULAR PRICES. MACY.
R. H. 14th-st. and 6th-av. MACY.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.
VELVETS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
NEW GOODS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ELGER'S,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS AT REduced prices; opera and theatre hats, flowers and feathers; great bargains for all children's bonnets; new styles now ready, at L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 677 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE IN SEVENTH WARD.

For sale, twenty-eight lots, bounded by the west side of Corlears-st. and Cherry and Monroe sts. Apply to C. A. RAPALLO, No. 218 Broadway, or T. F. SECOR, office No. 466 Cherry-st.

DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE attention of parties desiring to purchase a home, is invited to our Spring list of dwellings, in first-class localities, at revised prices. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway and 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY basement sub-cellar brick house and lot on West 23d-st., near 7th-av.; house 25x50; lot 80 feet. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE FIVE-STORY CORNER store, on South-st., below Wall-st., 25x100, $75,000.

ALSO,

For Sale, Pine-st. Property.—The five-story stores, Nos. 92 and 94 Pine-st., near South-st., running through to Depeyster-st., about 28 feet wide each; will be sold together or separately. Price, $25,000 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 53D-ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2d avs., a three-story building, 22x36; lot 25x100.2; terms easy. Houses and lots at Hunter's Point, 20 minutes from James-slip Ferry; houses and floors to let at $7 to $25 per month. Also, plots of ground to lease. JOHN B. WOODRUFF, Hunter's Point.

ON EAST 13TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—FOR SALE—A large four-story Brown Stone front House; high basement, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 813 Broadway. S. CANTRELL.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BASEMENT brown-stone building, 26x75x103, with all modern improvements; situated on Stuyvesant Park, near Dr. Tyng's church; terms easy. Inquire in store, No. 486 Broadway.

STABLE FOR SALE—IN WEST 27TH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs. A good stable, 25 feet wide, with coachman's house in rear of lot. $18,000. Convenient for some of the residents of Madison-square. Apply to HOMER MOGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE STORE AND LOT NO. 383 Canal-st., located nearly opposite West Broadway, and will be near the proposed extension of 5th-av. For price and particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO EXTRA-SIZED houses Nos. 40 and 42 Beach-st., southeast corner of Hudson-st., fronting the new Hudson River Freight Depot; the lots embrace 55x90 feet of ground. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HIGH-STOOP BRICK DWELLing on north side 124th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price $7,500. For full particulars apply at the office of JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN LOTS ON THE BOULEvard and 195th-st.; eighteen lots at Fort Washington, and seventeen acres at White Plains. Terms easy. G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

FOR SALE—ON 46TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., a four-story brown-stone front high-stoop house, 20.10x56x100. Price $46,500. G. A. ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

PARK-AVENUE — SOUTHEAST CORNER 37th-st., for sale. A. P. HARD, No. 44 Beekman.

A BROWN-STONE HOUSE (NO. 121 East 71st-st.) for sale on easy terms. Apply to owner, No. 398 Bowery.

A LIST OF HOUSES, BUSINESS PROPERTY, tenements and lots mailed free by STANLEY DAY, No. 925 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT, consisting of a large, new and stylish house and seven acres of lawn and fruit, beautifully situated near the water, at Orienta, Westchester County, one hour from 27th-st., via New-Haven Railroad, and only a short distance from the proposed Portchester Railroad; will be sold low or exchanged for productive New-York or Brooklyn property.

Also, for sale near the above, a furnished cottage, with stable and one acre of land. HALSTED & STILES, Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

A NEW SETTLEMENT ONLY TWO years started, now fully established, farm and fruit lands, water powers and village lots for sale to actual settlers only at $25 per acre. No fever and ague, water soft and pure, only 44 miles from New-York City on railroad.

Papers and maps sent free. Address R. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, or Bricksburg, Ocean County, N. J.

See this place before changing your location. The most healthy country known—air cures consumption.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

OWNERS OF UNIMPROVED LANDS IN West Virginia, who wish to make them available, will please call or address Col. G. M. FOUTE, No. 63 East 4th-st., New-York City.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE AT ORANGE, N. J. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

A LIST OF RESIDENCES, FARMS, lots, building sites, (Westchester County my specialty,) mailed free by STANLEY DAY, 925 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

MAGNIFICENT OPPORTUNITY FOR SPECULATION OR INVESTMENT.

A splendid farm, containing 150 acres, one minute's walk from a railroad station, and only 13 miles from New-York City Hall; running time to New-York, 55 minutes; yearly commutation $55, but a trifle in excess of City horse car fares. To cut up in villa plots it affords superior inducement; road front of half a mile; good grade, level and dry. The whole is under a high state of cultivation; plenty of choice fruit, 60 acres in asparagus, which alone has yielded $11,000 in a single season. Price per acre, $300. Apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, THE three-story frame houses, with brick basement and sub-cellar, Nos. 2 and 4 Clark-st., corner Columbia; terms easy. For permits to see the houses apply at No. 117 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FARM—TO LEASE OR WORK on shares, by a farmer of long experience. Address FARMER, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—L'OEIL CREVE.

Sole Lessee and Director......J. GRAU

Positively last nights of Hervé's famous L'OEIL CREVE, L'OEIL CREVE, which will be withdrawn next week on account of the [illegible] FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE [illegible], which has been in preparation at the Theatre Francais for several months, and will be produced for the first time in America on a scale of extraordinary magnificence, far surpassing any production yet attempted. L'OEIL CREVE, L'OEIL CREVE, pronounced by the unanimous voice of the Press and public as the best opera bouffe yet presented, and which is nightly received by large and fashionable audiences with increasing enthusiasm, will be presented THIS EVENING with all its new and attractive effects, exquisite music, splendid choruses and the original great cast, including Mme. Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Clementine, Carrier, Beckers, Gabel and the strength of the company, 140. Seats at Theatre and Nos. 701 and 199 Broadway. After 9¼, half price; family circle, 30 cts.

THE TAMMANY! THE TAMMANY!

ENGAGEMENT at terms almost FABULOUS of THE GREAT RISLEY JAPANESE TROUPE, Comprising EIGHTEEN WONDERS of CONTORTION and EQUIPOISE and the ORIGINAL ALL RIGHT, ALL RIGHT, ALL RIGHT, ALL RIGHT, ALL RIGHT.

This is their FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT, prior to their departure for Japan.

NO DIMINUTION in the Star Features of the GREAT TAMMANY PROGRAMME. The WONDROUS VICTORELLIS, MARIE BONFANTI, Mlle. CARLE, Mons. CARLE, MAFFIT and BARTHOLOMEW, Signorita MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, the DASHWOOD SISTERS, ROBERT GREEN, CHAS. PARKER, SHERIDAN and MACK, PUNCH AND JUDY, and a host of other attractions.

Getz's grand allegorical scene, THE BIRTH OF THE NEW YEAR.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved Orchestra Circle, 50 cents extra; reserved Orchestra Chairs, $1 extra.

TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Broadway, corner of 30th-st.

LAST APPEARANCES, } EVERY EVENING THIS
LAST APPEARANCES. } WEEK.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES, Of the incomparable LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE, Whose engagement at this FAMILY RESORT, now in the nineteenth week, will most positively terminate on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, when will be presented the

2 BURLESQUES } FOR EACH PERFORMANCE.
2 BURLESQUES } FOR EACH PERFORMANCE.

ERNANI and IXION,

Commencing with ERNANI,

And closing with the second and third scenes of the great hit, IXION,

Which embrace the principal gems of this great success. FULL ORIGINAL CAST IN BOTH PIECES.

Other afternoons, DRAMA AND FARCE.

And at all hours, Commodore Foote and Miss Nestelle.

ALL THE WONDERS OF WOOD'S MUSEUM.

On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, will commence the engagement of those pleasing and talented Young American Artistes, MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, who will appear in the FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD, with a superior cast of characters, including MISS ROSE MASSEY, the beautiful and charming young artiste from the London theatres. Engagement, also, at a fabulous price, of the unequaled MLLE. G. MORLACCHI, and her full and complete SALTATORIAL COMBINATION, the whole forming the most powerful attraction ever presented to an American public.

SEATS MAY BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

THE GREATEST OF SUCCESSES, THE BROTHERS RIZARELI, AT THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

MATINEE AT THE CIRCUS, TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY) AT 2½. THE RIZARELIS APPEAR.

THE BROTHERS RIZARELI, AT THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS, THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

THE GREATEST OF SENSATIONS, THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE, BY THE BROTHERS RIZARELI.

ABSOLUTELY UNPARALLELED, THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE, BY THE RIZARELIS AT THE CIRCUS.

MATINEE AT THE CIRCUS, TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY) AT 2½. THE BROTHERS RIZARELI APPEAR.

MOST WONDERFUL OF PERFORMANCES. THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE, BY THE BROTHERS RIZARELI.

THE BROTHERS RIZARELI, AT THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS, THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON. THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE, BY THE BROTHERS RIZARELI.

MATINEE AT THE CIRCUS, TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) AT 2½. THE BROTHERS RIZARELI APPEAR.

SKATING TO-DAY AND EVENING AT THE EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK, 3d-av. and 63d-st. Ice like a surface of glass. ADMISSION 50 CENTS. GRAND FANCY DRESS ICE CARNIVAL, THURDAY EVENING NEXT.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Second Winter exhibition, including the annual collection of the American Society of Painters in Water-colors, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., DAY and EVENING.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train, Daily, for Otisville and intermediate Stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:15 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate Stations.

4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and Stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

6 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, Daily, for all points West and South. By this Train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, Daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M., Way Train for Otisville—1:45 P. M., for Paterson—6:30 P. M., Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South—8 P. M., Emigrant and Way Train—11 P. M., for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway and Depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:20 P. M. And Saturdays only 12 midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey. Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In great variety and at prices from $10, $12.50, $15, $17.50, $20 to $30 and upward.

Manufactured by THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.

ALSO,

Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.

BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.

Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.

Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y. Warehouse and Showrooms, 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York. ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD STONES, latest designs, at reduced prices at S. KLASER'S Marbleworks, No. 58 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLASER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. [illegible] West 18th-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 602 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

JAMES FISK, Jr.......Proprietor.

FRENCH OPERA.

ADOLPH BIRGFELD......Manager.

LAST WEEK but one of LA PERICHOLE, Opera Bouffe in three acts, by J. Offenbach.

EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT, AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT TWO.

LA PERICHOLE,

IRMA, the Queen of Song......as......LA PERICHOLE
AUJAC, the charming Tenor......as......PIQUILLO

are without rivals in the interpretation of their respective roles, and THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE is CROWDED NIGHTLY to witness the most brilliant success ever known, and the artists are encored in almost every air.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

For the accommodation of the ladies visiting the LA PERICHOLE MATINEE ON SATURDAYS, ALL THE SEATS WILL BE RESERVED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

ADMISSION, (including reserved seats,) ONE DOLLAR.

PRIVATE BOXES, (four seats,) SIX DOLLARS.

Seats always ready six days in advance.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, FIRST BENEFIT OF MLLE. IRMA. LA PERICHOLE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, BENEFIT OF THE LADIES' HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Seats can be procured for every evening and the matinee six days in advance at the box office of the GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., and at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

FRIDAY EVE., JAN. 29. | FIRST BENEFIT of MLLE. IRMA. | FRIDAY EVE., JAN. 29.

LA PERICHOLE, OPERA BOUFFE IN THREE ACTS, TO BE FOLLOWED BY A Concerto for Violin, with orchestra accompaniment, played by Mons. E. COLONNE, his first appearance in New-York.

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE THIRD ACT

IL TROVATORE.

Characters by Mlle. IRMA, Messrs. AUJAC and THOLER.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager......Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM

EVERY EVENING, the new and original Comedy, in two acts, by Mr. John Brougham, entitled "BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."

Characters by Messrs. JOHN BROUGHAM, GEO. STODDART, CHAS. HALE, E. LAMB, C. EDMONDS, Miss ELIZA NEWTON, Mrs. W. WINTER, Miss CARR and Miss ANDREWS.

To be followed by an entirely new and original Burlesque, by Mr. John Brougham, entitled THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868, produced with MUSICAL, SCENICAL AND VOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

Characters by Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Miss ELIZA NEWTON, ANNIE FIRMIN, E. LYLE, L. MARON, E. AMES, CLARA FISHER, BELLE FISHER, Mrs. LIZZY ECKHARDT, Messrs. C. HALE, E. LAMB, C. EDMONDS, A. MATTHISON, H. HURLEY, CORRY CROSBIE and others.

TRANSFORMATION SCENE BY MARSTON. SCENERY BY DUFLOCQ and Assistants. Mechanical Effects by W. W. DEMILT.

LEADER OF ORCHESTRA......Mr. H. ECKHART

Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 P. M. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra chairs, $1 50; balcony chairs, (secured,) $1 50; dress circle, (secured seats,) $1; second balcony, (secured,) 75 cents.

Admission, 75 cents; to second circle, 50 cents. Private boxes, (holding 6,) $10 and $12.

JAMES SCHONBERG, Stage Manager.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT......DIRECTOR

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

FIRST WEEK IN AMERICA OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED SPANISH AERIALISTS, THE BROTHERS RIZARELI, THE BROTHERS RIZARELI, who will appear in their ENTIRELY NEW, ASTOUNDING AND UTTERLY UNPRECEDENTED PERFORMANCE, THE DOUBLE FLYING-TRAPEZE, never before attempted in this country, and which will be found more startling and extraordinary by far than any gymnastic exploit hitherto witnessed on this continent.

ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS attached to the great New-York Circus Troupe in ELEGANT AND DIVERSIFIED SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

FIFTEENTH SEASON.

The ANNUAL GRAND BAL MASQUE will be held on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, $10; extra ladies' tickets, $3.

To be had of the following members:

F. T. FREY, No. 50 Beaver-st.
FUCHS & CLASSEN BROS., No. 56 Reade-st.
HANFT BROS., No. 695 Broadway.
D. HESS, No. 49 Maiden-lane.
KALDENBERG & SON, No. 23 Wall-st. and No. 71 Nassau-st.
J. B. KELLER, Cashier German Savings Bank, corner 4th-av. and 14th-st.
E. KROLLPFEIFFER, No. 42 Pine-st.
F. KUEHNE, No. 51 Broad-st.
P. REIN, Fifth-av. Hotel.
G. SCHIRMER's music store, No. 701 Broadway.
B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 440 Broadway.

Boxes to be secured of HANFT BROS., No. 695 Broadway. E. KROLLPFEIFFER, No. 42 Pine-st.

EVENINGS UP TOWN.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

LAST LECTURE OF THE COURSE BY GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS. SUBJECT—"CHARLES DICKENS."

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 28, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; Kirby's, No. 633 Broadway; Fleming's, No. 663 6th-av., and at the door.

FERRERO'S ANNUAL BALL, AT APOLLO HALL, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST., (FOR ADULTS,) THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1869. TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS, TO BE HAD AT THE ACADEMY.

THE CHARITY BALL, under the usual management, will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on Feb. 2 next.

CHARITY BALL TICKETS.—A FEW CAN be had at Messrs. JORDENS & MARTENS', No. 758 Broadway.

PERICHOLE'S LETTER—FRENCH AND English words......35c.
Spaniard and Captive Indian Maid, Perichole......40c.
Perichole Grand Waltz, Three Cousins, Merry Dames, &c......50c.
Telegramme, new waltz, Strauss—violin, 15c.; piano, 40c. Music mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st. Branch, No. 208 Bowery.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will read at Steinway Hall TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9. Members can procure tickets at the rooms, No. 161 5th-av., until Feb. 2, free of charge.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatoire of Music and other high music schools altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.—Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York. The largest assortment of organs in the country; prices reduced; four-octave organs $50; five-octave double-reed organs, with five stops, $125. Illustrated catalogues free. Organs to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—BEFORE YOU buy, rent one; if purchased, the rent allowed; or sold on installments. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, warerooms and factory 38 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF WINDING UP our present business, we will dispose of our stock of pianos at very reduced prices. A. H. GALE & CO., No. 207 East 12th-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECond-hand Pianos, at bargains for cash; also to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD AND CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours. B. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33 foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M. Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—[illegible] Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

UNQUESTIONABLE SUCCESS. REVERBERATING LAUGHTER.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 1½. THIS EVENING AT 8. SECOND VOLUME OF G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY. EVERYTHING NEW.

New scenery, new tricks, new costumes. New music, new ballets and new caricatures. By Thomas Nast.

CHARACTERS IN HARLEQUINADE.

CLOWN......(as in Volume I.)......GEO. L. FOX
Pantaloon......(as in Volume I.)......C. K. Fox
Harlequin......(as in Volume I.)......Frank Lacy
Columbine......(as in Volume I.)......Mlle. Laurens

Among the numerous novelties will be found

ASTOUNDING METAMORPHOSES. THE LADIES AND THE ANIMATED FURNITURE.
PRODIGIOUS WONDERS. THE DEMON BROTHERS AND THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.
BEWITCHING BALLETS. BY Mlle. RITA SANGALI AND THE MOST COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET IN THE UNITED STATES.
GROTESQUE TOUR DE FORCE. G. L. FOX'S GYMNASTIC DUMPTIES, Rising 8, 9 and 10 years of age.
MECHANICAL MARVELS. THE DOUBTFUL STATUARY, THE MODEL HARLEQUIN.
CLASSICAL GROUPINGS. BY Mlle. SANGALI AND BALLET.
EXHILARATING FUN. (BY SPECIAL DESIRE.) THE GREAT BURLESQUE RAILROAD SENSATION, AS HERETOFORE.
AND A BEWILDERING TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

MATINEES at 1½ o'clock on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1869.

ELEVENTH AND POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECTACULAR DRAMA Ever produced in America, entitled AFTER DARK, Or, LONDON BY NIGHT, introducing the Wonderful RAILROAD SCENE. EXCELLENT ACTING, SPLENDID SCENERY, &c.

MONDAY NEXT, FEB. 1, 1869.

First appearance of the renowned LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE, in the grand spectacular burlesque extravaganza entitled the FORTY THIEVES; OR, STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS.

The SCENERY, COSTUMES, MUSIC and EFFECTS ENTIRELY NEW.

The sale of seats for the FORTY THIEVES commences THIS TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 8 A. M.

Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

LAST NIGHTS, FOR THE PRESENT, OF THE FOLLOWING PLAYS:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1869, Last time, SPEED THE PLOUGH.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. GEO. HOLLAND, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, J. L. MATTHEWS, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mrs. VERNON, Miss ANNIE WARD, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss MARY BARRETT.

The piece to conclude with the original COUNTRY DANCE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 28, (Last time)—MONEY.

FRIDAY, Jan. 29, (Last time)—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1869. MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Box book for Mr. Lester Wallack's nights now open.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The sale of seats for the OPENING NIGHT of this theatre WILL BE CONTINUED, (through the kindness of L. F. Harrison, Esq.,) AT IRVING HALL, corner of 15th-st. and Irving-place, ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 27, At the same hour, (9½ A. M.)

The BOX SHEET for the subsequent nights will be opened at the Box Office of IRVING HALL on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, (until further notice,) from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. J. HENRY MAGONIGLE, Business Manager.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE.

Last week
Last week
Last week
Last week
Last week
Last week
of the favorite and brilliant WORRELL SISTERS, in their popular and successful burlesque, FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

FEB. 1.	McKEAN BUCHANAN.	Plebeian Daughter.
FEB. 1.	McKEAN BUCHANAN.	Plebeian Daughter.
FEB. 1.	AND	Plebeian Daughter.
FEB. 1.	VIRGINIA BUCHANAN.	Plebeian Daughter.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50c.

14 COMEDY PERFORMANCES ONLY. 12 EVENINGS AND 2 SATURDAY MATINEES, With the great American Comedian, MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
COMEDY......THE VICTIMS.
JOSHUA BUTTERFLY—MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
COMEDY......THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
SOLON SHINGLE—MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Sensation drama of the BLACK SHEEP. COCO'S FROLIC, ROB. BUTLER. The world's champion, F. A. GIBBONS. THE GREEK'S STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY. FRIDAY EVENING—Benefit of J. H. BOWERS. GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, IMMENSE HIT. IMMENSE HIT. BONE SQUASH DIABLO. BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

Entire change of programme. The Rivals. Trovatore. Jack Shephard and Joe Blueskin. Eugene Unsworth, Seymour and Dan Bryant.

GRAND GYMNASTIC, ATHLETIC AND Fencing Exhibition at Wm. Wood's Institute of Physical Culture, No. 337 Broadway, corner Twenty-second-st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, concluding with Promenade Concert. Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment (N. G.) Band. Tickets, 50 cents.

LECTURES.

PUBLIC LECTURE BY

HENRY WARD BEECHER,

Before the

PLYMOUTH YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION.

Subject: RATIONAL AMUSEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27.

Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8.

Music on the Great Organ by JOHN ZUNDEL.

Tickets 25 cents. To be had at Dyes' and Swayne's book stores, in Fulton-st., at Rose's, in Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and at the door.

STEINWAY HALL.

LECTURE BY DE CORDOVA. "THE BALL IS UP, OR CENTRAL PARK."

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1869, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of St. Ambrose P. E. Free Church. The Grand Organ will be used upon this occasion. Admission to all parts of the house, 50c. Tickets can be obtained now, at Pond & Co.'s, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway; Schirmer & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Hall, the night of the lecture.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE LECTURES.—The Tenth Scientific Lecture will be delivered at STEINWAY HALL, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, by Mr. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, of London, on that branch of Comparative Zoology relating to Reptiles and Birds, when he will exhibit, for the first time, the skeleton of a "Dinosaurian, or gigantic Lizard," found in the cretaceous formation of New-Jersey. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Music by G. W. Morgan, at 7½; lecture at 8. Admittance 50 cents.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

IRRITABLE BLADDER, CAUSED BY piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the Scalpel. See No. 43. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 30 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 5 City-Hall-place.

A SURE CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE without medicine. Dr. and Madame RESTELLA, No. 144 West 28th-st., near 7th-av., never fail. Their $5 French pills are certain.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN trouble, by Dr. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st. Powerful, safe monthly pills and mixture, $5. Circular free.

ALL THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED immediately by Dr. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st., without mercury; manhood restored by Life Elixir.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR—DR. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st.—Powerful, safe medicine; sure thing. Also, gentlemen treated.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal disease without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

ITALY.

Garibaldi's Intentions — Victor Emmanuel's Policy—Holiday Festivities —Court News—Political Excitement— A Congress of Architects—President Johnson's Message.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1868.

The effort made by Greek agents to obtain a pledge from GARIBALDI that he would take an active part in case of actual war with Turkey, did not succeed. The General excused himself with the plea of old age and increasing infirmities, and it is easy to be persuaded that the active career of the generous old soldier is nearly ended. Florence is resorted to by agents of all sorts, charged with one or another special commission. M. FOULD, the French banker, is here, with the purpose in view of making a new contract connected with the ecclesiastical property liquidation scheme. Signor MONTEMAR, the new Spanish Minister to this Court, is expected to arrive in a few days, and will probably be received by the King before leaving for Naples. The new diplomatic agent was formerly editor of a journal at Madrid. The relations between Spain and the Italian Kingdom grow more intimate every day, and, no one can doubt, with present or prospective advantage to both countries.

VICTOR EMMANUEL'S POLICY.

If it be true that the King of Italy is fishing in the waters of Spanish politics for another throne, the progress of the effort will be watched with sympathetic interest. Much more can probably be done for the union of the Latin race under the influence of the House of Savoy, than under that of BONAPARTE. With VICTOR EMMANUEL's son or nephew on the Spanish throne, the union of the two nations of the Iberian peninsula under one head may possibly be some day brought about. The younger members of the King of Italy's family seem to furnish the links for binding the Latin populations in a solidarity at least of sovereign interests; and, while waiting for the benignant rule of the promised republic, it may be well to bear the gentle pressure of the constitutional monarchy under chiefs of a liberal, royal *régime*, which has already governed with so much generous moderation.

FESTIVITIES.

Not much has been done here for a week past but bell-ringing and poultry-eating. Judging by what one sees in Florence, the Latins are as much given to the latter of these practices as the people of the Saxon race. While we Protestant Christians take to turkey at Christmas-time, those of the Romish faith abandon themselves to the consumption of cock and chicken. And the market is not only at this but at all seasons well supplied with fowl's flesh. A handsome pair of chickens can be bought for a couple of francs, and a fat capon for twice that price. Sunday is the day for chicken-eating, and this all through the year. Each society has its peculiar customs, and Catholic populations have made much account of the Friday fast; but since Italians have fallen into so many heresies, the Friday injunction is disregarded, and on Friday as on other days, fish, flesh and fowl go down with equal relish.

COURT NEWS.

The Court uniforms, which have been laid up in camphor for the past eight months, are to be got out for a reception at the Pitti Palace on the first day of the year. The Court dress is a good deal like a policeman's uniform, with a few more gilt buttons added. In his feelings and personal habits, VICTOR EMMANUEL is sufficiently democratic; as much so, at least, as Queen VICTORIA, and would have no objection to see in the Palace all persons of decorous manners who wish to pay their respects to him on public occasions. But neither Court rules nor convenience will admit of this. The palace uniform was instituted to keep out hundreds who darkened the rooms in respectable black. As the tailors of the town manufacture liveries at prices ranging from $60 to $100 each, few are found who are not able to bear the outlay. And then there are some very strict Court economists who resort to the rag-bag expedient of borrowing their neighbors' toggery, and one sees ill-fitting trowsers, or coats that have hung upon a succession of shoulders.

The visit of the young Prince and his wife to Sicily seems to have had a comforting effect upon that ardent population. The King will go South in a few days, and we shall have new evidences of reviving loyalty. Ill-natured people say that the Neapolitans are so little satisfied, as to be ready to break off their connection with the Italian Kingdom; but for my own part, I believe that they are far yet from having reached that point, and it is probable they will never reach it. Here, as in other countries, much must be done to soothe political passions and flatter the caprices of the popular mind.

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT.

The Toguetti and Monti excitement is still kept up. The most horrible caricatures of the Pope and Roman Court stare at you from every wall. It really seems as if this thing is carried too far. PIUS IX. and the Cardinals are represented holding up bleeding hands and drinking blood from skulls. In retaliation the clerical party at Rome have invented a story of a plot discovered for the assassination of the Pope, and I am surprised that English papers have given publicity to the assertion, as if it could have any foundation of truth. Such a crime would be so monstrous in its folly that it seems almost wicked to conceive of its possibility. Who can believe that there is one in Italy capable of such an enormity of guilt? The present hopeful reaction against the Papacy, in all the world, would receive a violent check if the enemies of the ancient system should show themselves capable of overstepping the bounds of justice and reason.

A CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS.

It is proposed by the Marquis SELVATICO that there shall be held at an early day in Italy a convention, or, as he calls it, a congress, of architects. The City of Venice is named as the place of reunion, as there is to be found the greatest number of examples of the two systems of the middle ages and the period of the revival of art. Various questions are proposed for discussion at the congress; among them, "Which among the styles of the middle age, or the fifteenth or sixteenth century periods, is best adapted to the public and private structures of modern Italy?" "To what extent may cast iron, whether solid or hollow, be used in construction?" and not the least important of the subjects of inquiry—"What kind of instruction is in our day to be given to the architect, to the end that he may be not only excellent in his own art, but competent to direct the labors of the painters, the sculptors and the decorators who may be employed to add beauty to the edifices which he may design?"

We are too apt to suppose that, in this old Italy, where the past has left so much, there is but little work to be done. Ancient monumental structures rise on every hand; and were the Government offices transferred to either of the other capital cities, there would be little difficulty in finding a sufficient number of great buildings adapted to their accommodation. There are about fifty palaces belonging to the Crown, formerly royal residences. There are also convent structures of almost palatial proportions. Many of these have already been taken for public uses. The cloisters make convenient barracks, and the soldier polishes his weapon where the monk formerly scowled in ascetic silence.

But with so many ready at hand, Italy is determined to have new edifices suited to her modern needs, and to mark the progress of her renewed political life. The gallery at Milan, and other buildings lately put up, show what the country is still capable of. The new edifice for the accommodation of the National Bank, which has been in progress during three years, is in some respects worthy of the best days of Italian construction. Another year will be needed to complete the building; and, although the outlay will not exceed half a million of our money, it must be remembered that such a sum here will go nearly three times as far as, at present prices, with us.

I do not know whether an association of American architects is yet formed, but it seems as if a combination is needed to awaken new vigor of artistic action, so that boldness and force of conception may take the place of the present provincial and very weak imitation. The reunion of men of professional skill proposed by the Italians can be of service to us, and some of our architects should come to the convention.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S MESSAGE.

Mr. JOHNSON's message has not yet been printed in its entirety by any of the Italian newspapers. This important annual document, in spite of the great space it demands in their large type, has generally been given by the leading journals. The "King is dead," is repeated in all tones, but there is no one to respond, "Long live the King." As this retiring majesty of folly leaves the scene, people gaze with wonder at the working of a political system by which a great Empire is governed, the strength of which has been tested by a strain to which no Government has before been exposed. As the newspapers fail to print, we are saved the disgrace of once more seeing Mr. JOHNSON wash the dirty linen of his "policy" in the face of the world. But all eyes are now turned from the setting to admire the splendor of the rising sun.

ANGELICA.

EDUCATION AT THE SOUTH.

Meeting at Cooper Institute—Addresses by Revs. Joseph P. Thompson, J. S. Field, Henry Ward Beecher, Howard Crosby and Dr. Storrs.

A meeting was held at Cooper Institute last evening in behalf of extending further educational facilities to the people of the Southern States, and especially to obtain aid for Berea College in Kentucky. About 600 persons were present. On the platform were Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, Rev. J. G. FIELD, Rev. Dr. STORRS, Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, and other well-known gentlemen.

Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON called the meeting to order, after which prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. BELDEN.

REV. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON'S ADDRESS.

Rev. Mr. THOMPSON then came forward and said the object which had convened them was neither political, ecclesiastical nor sectional; it addressed itself to patriots of all parties, to all Christians, and to the interests of the whole country. It was not even that vexed question, the negro, which had called them together, for this College was not a school for the black man as such, but for the training of men as men on a common footing. In other words, in its fundamental principles it overrides all distinction of caste and brings men and women together to learn the same truths from the same teachers. Nor is this an outgrowth of the war, for these principles were begun long ago in this institution and were maintained through much obloquy and personal peril. These Bereas, like the Bereas of old, searched the Scriptures and found that God hath made of one blood all nations of men. They do not solicit your sympathy for past sufferings; they are here simply to set before you what has been done in Kentucky, to describe the field open before them and to ask you to coöperate. The South needs three things. First—Loyalty, not so much loyalty to the Government as loyalty to truth—to the facts now wrought out as principles by the events which we have passed through. Second—The South needs industry, to open her canals, build her railroads and plow her fields. Third—She needs education, which shall lift up the whole mass of her people. If, however, she had the first, the others would follow. The South, he thought, made the not infrequent mistake of taking the remedy for the disease. They believed this uprising of the negro race the source of all their troubles. Really, however, it was the only remedy for them. The reverend gentleman concluded by making an eloquent appeal for help for Berea.

REV. J. S. FIELD'S ADDRESS.

Rev. J. S. FIELD, of Kentucky, was introduced as the next speaker. He said: Berea College is the result of missionary and anti-slavery efforts in former years. It is in the heart of Kentucky, between the blue grass and hill country. It was founded in 1858, and at first was very popular with all classes. Afterward it became obnoxious to many, because of its bold stand in favor of liberty. At length the position was taken by many slaveholders in that part of Kentucky, that its influence in favor of liberty was so strong, that it was endangering slavery. These persons, taking advantage of the excitement arising from the John Brown raid, succeeded by false declarations in raising a popular tumult against the school, which resulted in driving its teachers out of the State. This course produced a reaction favorable to the College, and after the war it was reopened. Its privileges were offered to all, without distinction of color, and white and colored students eagerly embraced them. The prejudice against the school for its impartial character was very great at first, and still exists, though in a somewhat modified form. Since the College was reopened it has gone forward in its course harmoniously and with continually increased prosperity. Amid all the disturbance at the South all has been quiet at Berea. The Christian atmosphere which pervades the school is its most characteristic feature. A missionary spirit is found in teachers and pupils, leading them to lay hold of every work promising to bless the world. Already the colored students are planning colonies to Africa. It is expected that at no distant day the institution will send forth yearly more than a hundred teachers during its long vacation. All its arrangements are made to meet the wants of those who are dependent mainly upon their own exertions in getting an education. Tuition is $1 per month, plain table board $1 75 per week. Some facilities also are afforded for manual labor. The College has Normal and Academic Departments. There were connected with the school last year 300 students, mainly in the lower departments, of whom more than one-third were white. All its buildings are full to overflowing; even the attics are crowded. The college needs at once a chapel, and funds to meet current expenses. It has a small endowment fund. It has received the highest commendation from President WOOLSEY, Profs. PARK, DAY and MORGAN, Chief Justice CHASE, and the leading ministers of New-York and Cincinnati. Funds in aid of the College can be sent to J. A. R. ROGERS, Treasurer, Berea, Ky., or to W. E. WHITING, Assistant Treasurer American Missionary Association, No. 53 John-street, New-York. The sum for which appeal is now made is $15,000.

REV. H. W. BEECHER'S ADDRESS.

The President then introduced Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER as the life-long friend of the black man, and also the generous sympathizer with the Southern people.

Mr. BEECHER, on coming forward, said: This hall had grown up to be a part of American history, as much so as Faneuil Hall in Boston. He had stood there often, sometimes on occasions when the audience were almost roaring with sympathy and zeal, and when every variety of subject was discussed—but no subject had ever there been discussed of more fundamental importance than this. If it excite little enthusiasm, it is of that better character which breeds principles. We are here to discharge our duty to humanity, to our country and the age—for to a well-organized society and prosperous nation, their safety and perpetuity, the general diffusion of education is imperatively essential. America has improved on the European system in this respect. Thus error has worked its evil consequences to the nation by reason of educating the higher class to the neglect of the lower masses. Though in all countries those minds most fertile in the growth of knowledge will force themselves upward, yet it was peculiarly an aristocratic privilege. Americans have reversed the rule, and instead of beginning at the top they have begun at the bottom. The English kindled a fire at the top of the brush heap, expecting it to burn to the bottom—we kindle the fire at the bottom, knowing that it must burn to the top. The cauldron which boils at the bottom must also boil at the top. In this respect we may well imitate Him who came to die for mankind that He might lift them to the summit of moral purity. He was not content to stop among the higher spheres of society, but humbled Himself even to the condition of a servant—laid Himself flat as a road, on whom humanity might tread, so that in rising He raised all that was above Him. So we, not despising the rich, go down, and begin at the poor. There is no safety in society when the masses are not made homogeneous by general education. It has been said that education of the masses is dangerous. Men are dangerous while they are mere animals, but harmless when humanized by education. Liberty is dangerous when kept away from men, but safe when given to them. We reject, therefore, the European idea of education, and adopt the American. Society is safe, morality is safe, the nation is safe, when general education prevails. Men then become a law unto themselves. They are easy to govern who can govern themselves, and proportionately difficult is it to govern those who are ignorant of what a Government means. The educated man tells the truth because some high principle within prompts him. He is honest, not because the law stares him in the face, for in New-York it does not, but because a sense of justice, Christian and manly pride irresistibly binds him to it. The law of the household must become the law of society. In the former the little pet is monarch. The younger look to the older for protection and support. Let us who are superior in intelligence and wealth lift up and support those who need guidance and education. For society's sake, for the sake of civil order, for the nation's sake and Christ's sake we must do this work. We believe not only in common schools, but in free common schools also. In Europe education is doled out as a charity; not so here. We give it because we are the [illegible] of the whole American people, whose [illegible] is [illegible]. Some have [illegible] to [illegible] monopoly of [illegible]. [illegible] of those graduating in our colleges are the sons of those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. The college is the foster mother of free common schools—from her bosom they draw their nourishment. They may be called the seminary of school teachers. Especially are the colleges of the South entitled to our sympathy and aid. Not only Berea, but Lexington and others in the same State, and Washington College in Virginia, at the head of which is President LEE. There is much scrupulousness still among our people growing out of the war, and the speaker was not without a full share. But he honored President LEE in that position. How much better and nobler than to be skulking away in England or sucking his fingers in France. Though he did wrong in the past, he is doing right now, and he would encourage aid in his work in every substantial way possible. Not only would he encourage aid to his college, but to every college throughout the rebellious States from Texas to Maryland. But Maryland, I believe, was not legitimately rebellious. She was sick at her stomach, but could not throw off her bile. Kentucky, too, was similarly affected, and it was her misfortune that she did not have a good vomit. She would have discharged much that has since deranged her system, and would feel much better for it now. Slavery is gone; we tender to the South education as an equivalent; give her that and she shall cry quits with you. Especially will she appreciate it now, because she now specially needs it. Mr. BEECHER then went on to argue that the promotion of education was not only a debt the commercial community owed to the country, but it tended directly to the advancement of their pecuniary interest. The commerce of New-York has been increased by the abolition of slavery, because the wants of that class have increased with freedom and the reorganization of society. So will it continue proportionately to increase under the diffusion of education. The wants of an educated and highly-civilized community are ever greater than those ignorant and debased. This argument, therefore, though he himself would be ashamed of it, he put forward as one that must move the people of New-York when all others must fail. The loom and the hammer give daily utterance to the cry for education—and if they would have the South as good customers, educate them, and New-York will advance to wealth greater than her costliest dreams ever imagined. We cannot afford to neglect the education of the community. Sweeping the interior and whitening the walls and fumigating our own dwelling is not enough. Our door steps must be swept, the gutters must be cleansed, the by-ways must be purified, and the community lifted to a healthful moral and intellectual condition, such, and only such, as becomes a free people, and secures their peace and perpetuity as a nation. The outcast will exact what his needs demand; armies may suppress disorder for a time, but their use is only tolerable in view of the moral control which we foresee is to follow. Nor can political theories, nor even religion, with its discordant creeds, alone produce it. Education must step in, and by the diffusion of universal intelligence produce that common sympathy necessary to complete the work. I can never forget that I am a Yankee, born in Connecticut, nor am I ashamed of it, though I am sometimes ashamed of the acts of my native State. New-England is not merely that portion which lies up among her hills. Wherever her sons are, with their active, restless brain, there is New-England. 'Tis said three kingdoms were sifted for the seed-corn with which she was planted. She runs to brains, and her sons are welcome wherever brain is at a premium. With the establishment of colleges throughout the South consanguinity will be increased, mutual sympathy will grow, and peace be established. We, of the North, are strong—we are rich—and as the younger looks not in vain to the older brother for assistance, let us tender a cheerful and open hand to the South. As I trod the streets of Charleston after the war, and saw the dwellings torn and shattered with the missiles of war, and the wild waste of desolation and mourning which there and everywhere throughout the South prevailed, I vowed that as I had devoted my past life to the downfall of slavery, which had hitherto cursed the land, I would henceforth devote that life to repairing and elevating these still united States. And as we reflect how God's forbearance has been to us, how shall we forbear to turn in sympathy and forgiveness to the people of the South? Build, therefore, their common schools and colleges, the greatest boon you can confer upon them—a boon not alone to them but to you, as its benefits and blessings will roll back upon our whole people. And you, Sir, (turning to Mr. FEE,) tell us you are planted between the hill country and blue grass plains. May blessings and success, pure and enriching as the cooling streams from those hillsides ever attend your work, and as your children's children rise up to bless you, they shall gaze over those fruitful blue grass plains and say, here in Kentucky, the State of HENRY CLAY, on yonder plains they once raised horses and cattle. Now, they there raise men.

Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY was next introduced. The speaker thought a college must grow naturally. "I don't believe in your Cornell University." Berea is of natural growth, and therefore deserves support. It deserves our sympathy for the trials through which it has struggled. It is better to develop the Southerners than to colonize the South with Yankees.

Mr. FAIRCHILD, the incoming President of Berea, now connected with Oberlin, said: "It will be the aim of the teachers of Berea to make it an educational institution of the highest class." It is to be not only a literary, but a religious and political instructor. During his remarks subscription cards were circulated through the audience. Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D.D., testified to his own interest in the institution, an intent awakened by the tough, tenacious, indomitable purpose which had carried it through such tremendous difficulties. This college moreover has solved the problem of antagonism of races. Blacks and whites are studying together. A gentleman in New-Haven being sick directed his servant to give callers an evasive answer. In the evening he asked John if any one had called, "Oh yes, Sir." "Well, what did you say?" "I told them 'was your grandmother a monkey?'" This sort of evasive answer, said the speaker, is the one we get from those who are opposed to the development of the negro, when we argue the point. But Berea has settled the question. Another question settled is the practicability of educating women, and the institution deserves our help because it is training women to teach. Common schools and similarity of moral influences held North and West together. Create the same bond between the North and the South.

At the close of these remarks the meeting was adjourned with a benediction by the President.

Velocipedes.

The rage for velocipede-riding is rapidly on the increase. The riding schools now open are too limited to accommodate the hundreds of persons who are desirous of learning the use of this new means of locomotion. The rooms of Messrs. MONOD, WOOD, PEARSALL BROS. and HANLON are open from early morning till late at night, where beginners are constantly practicing, and still they cannot all be accommodated. Mr. SOMMERVILLE is converting his art gallery in Fifth-avenue into a velocipede riding school, and still another enthusiast is arranging to open a large hall in the vicinity of Forty-seventh-street and Broadway. The great difficulty encountered thus far is in getting the velocipedes. There are four manufacturers in this City, all of whom are overwhelmed with orders, who cannot, with their present facilities, supply the demand. The enthusiastic velocipedist who desires to obtain a machine of his own cannot possibly obtain it from the manufacturers now under a month's time. Of these four patterns of machines in the market it is hard to say which is the best. Each has its enthusiastic supporters. The Monod machine is the original French velocipede, while the Wood, the Pickering and the Hanlon machines are built upon the same general principle, but contain some Yankee modifications and improvements. The cost of a velocipede of either one of these patterns varies but a trifle from $100 for a plain, substantial machine. Some have been made to order, with ivory handles and covered with silver plating, which cost upward of $200. Prof. LOWBACK, of Philadelphia, has recently invented a velocipede of an entirely new style. There are but two wheels, the seat sitting quite low between them. The novelty consists in a cog attached to the guiding-post, by means of which the rear wheel is made to follow directly in the track of the forward wheel. No matter how short the turn, both wheels make it at the same time, and the seat always remains parallel with the driving-wheel. In other machines there is no guide to the rear wheel, and consequently the machine cannot be turned so readily when a collision is threatened. The new machine which is called the "Keystone," in honor of its native State, is substantially built, and as far as it has been tested in the riding school, is pronounced a success. How it will operate on the roads and in the parks, remains to be seen. Mr. PEARSALL, who has one at his rooms is so well pleased with it that he has ordered ten of them to be made for his school. Velocipedes are liable to any amount of accidents and rough treatment, and consequently the best material only can be used in their construction. Every piece is made by hand of wrought iron, steel or brass, hence the seemingly high price. Cast-iron machines have been tried, but have been discarded as dangerous to the rider, and pecuniarily fatal to the manufacturer. It is estimated that there are now in New-York and vicinity 5,000 persons who either know how to ride the velocipede or are learning, and that fully half this number will be mounted next Summer. While it will be impossible for them to navigate successfully in the crowded thoroughfares, they will break out in side streets and in the parks to an alarming extent.

American Microscopic Society.

This Society occupies a building in Madison-avenue, near the corner of Twenty-seventh-street, and is devoted to microscopic studies and lectures. It has been established five years, and meets once a month. For the second time, the Society held, last evening, an annual festival, which was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, many of whom belonged to the most wealthy and fashionable circles of the City. The proceedings were opened by an address on the part of Mr. J. E. GAVITT, President of the Society, who alluded in general terms to the microscopic studies of the past year, and to the late improvements in instruments. The other officers of the Society, Mr. ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Vice-President; Messrs. WM. DEAN and JOHN WARD, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, and Mr. DORR [illegible], Treasurer, were also present. After the address the guests proceeded to another apartment, where numerous microscopes stood upon a long table, in each of which some interesting object was displayed. Among the most interesting [illegible] microscopes invented by [illegible] has a tube for each eye, [illegible] everything object [illegible] actually existing. [illegible] since the close of last century, [illegible] in their construction. Among those was one given as a toy by LOUIS XV. of France to his daughter. It is very simple in style and weak in the lens. The palm of machinery in microscopes is awarded to the English, but American workmen are said to excel all nations in the manufacture of objective lenses. The company partook of a collation subsequently to the inspection, and separated.

Skating—The Grand Championship Match.

The grand contest for the skating championship of the United States and the gold medal, with $2,000 added to it, took place yesterday evening at the Jersey City Rink, and it proved to be one of the most interesting contests on record. Fully three thousand people were present, the rink being crowded with a highly respectable assemblage of spectators. Excellent ice was provided, and in fact the arrangements altogether reflected great credit on the efficient management of Mr. JOHNSON. The contest began at 8:20, and after a lengthy trial of skill of two hours' duration, FRANK SWIFT, the present champion, was declared the victor over JAMES MEADE, who was the challenger. The Judges were Messrs. STEWART, JENKINS and CHEESEMAN, of the New-York Club, and by their decision SWIFT won by a score of 40 points to MEADE's 39, very close work, though the majority present seemed to think SWIFT had quite an easy task. SWIFT now has to meet GOODRICH in two weeks. After the match the Jersey favorite, ENGLER, gave a display on the ice.

To-day the grand match for a gold medal between the members of the Brooklyn Club comes off at 3 P. M., at the Capitoline Pond, and in the evening a fancy dress carnival takes place. FRANK SWIFT appears to-day, too, at the Brooklyn Rink, which is now open with good ice.

The Empire Rink Carnival takes place to-morrow.

Rev. Wm. Dymond on "The Adirondacks."

"The Adirondacks" was the title of a lecture (the eighth of the course) delivered at the Chapel of the Crown of Life, Eleventh-avenue, near Fifty-first-street, last evening. The lecturer was Rev. WILLIAM DYMOND, who treated the subject in a manner which gave great satisfaction to the very select audience that was present. He described in a vivid and peculiarly charming manner the beauty of the lake and mountain scenery in the Adirondack section, and dwelt at length on his own experiences there during the past Summer vacation. His portraiture of the hunting and piscatorial sports that are to be enjoyed in this famous mountain region was truthful and pleasing, and evinced much descriptive power. The lecture was interspersed with touches of moral philosophy, suggested by the extensive forests, the lofty mountain peaks, and the placid lakes that are to be met with among the Adirondacks, and was listened to throughout with deep attention. The next and last lecture of the course is to be delivered on the evening of next Tuesday week by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.

Contempt of Court—A Wealthy Citizen of Hoboken Sent to Jail.

Mr. PETER KERRIGAN, a wealthy citizen of Hoboken, became involved in a dispute with Recorder POPE, on Saturday last, having been fined by His Honor for a violation of the "snow and ice ordinance," and in the course of the argument used some strong language in denouncing the action of the Recorder. He was ordered to be committed for contempt of Court, but was released upon his own recognizance to appear yesterday for examination. Upon making his appearance in company with his counsel, a strong argument was made to show that the power to punish contempt of Court did not lie in a Police Court. The culprit was, however, sentenced to fifteen days' confinement in the County Jail. He left, in charge of the officers, for the jail, accompanied by a crowd of friends. His counsel, it is understood, has made application to Judge BEDLE for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Kerosene Explosion.

At about 6 o'clock yesterday morning a barrel of kerosene oil in the grocery store of Mr. CHARLES HILMAN, at the corner of North First and Prospect streets, Jersey City, was set on fire by a stove-pipe with which it had been placed in proximity. An explosion was the result—the oil being thrown over the goods which were within, setting everything on fire. The goods were tumbled into the street without delay, and the building was by that means saved from destruction. The loss was about $1,200, which was covered by a policy of $1,300 in the Lorillard Insurance Company.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the two-story frame building No. 613 East Fifteenth-street, occupied by SIMON GRIFFITH as a stable. The entire building was destroyed. Four horses were suffocated, and two coaches, with a large quantity of harness, were consumed. The loss amounted to $3,000; insured for $1,150. JAMES BYRNES owned the building. Loss $500; no insurance. The flames extended to the adjoining stable of STEPHEN TERRY; damage $150.

A singular affray occurred yesterday afternoon, when MICHAEL AMBROSE, of No. 179 Elizabeth-street, entered JOHN REDDY's liquor store at No. 177 Elizabeth-street, and accused him of concealing his dog. REDDY denied the fact and ordered AMBROSE out of the place. A struggle ensued and REDDY being thrown had a leg fractured. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital and AMBROSE arrested.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday over the body of JOHN FARRELL, aged 60, who died in the cellar of No. 83 Park-street, from the effects of intemperance.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, at No. 257 Stanton-street, over the remains of BARBARA SCHMIDT, 64 years of age, and a native of Germany, who died suddenly from heart disease.

JOHN COSTELLO, an Irish laborer, residing in Forty-seventh-street, was found yesterday morning in a cellar on the corner of Third-avenue and Eightieth-street, with his neck broken, having evidently fallen down accidentally. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest.

The Commissioner appointed by the Supreme Court to appraise the value of Coney Island, to be taken as a place of residence for the Health Officer and men, visited that Island to-day, and will probably come to a decision.

At the meeting of the Workingwomen's Association, which will be held this evening in Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY will present a report of the recent Washington Convention. The public are invited to be present.

The ball of the Insurance Patrol Relief Association, at Apollo Hall, last evening, was a gratifying success. The floor was filled with dancers, and all the arrangements seemed complete. About sixty members of the Association were present, besides many others. Music by Wallace's Band.

The Oceola Social Club gave a ball last evening at Lyric Hall, where a small party enjoyed themselves until an early hour.

Endeavor Base Ball Club held its reunion last night at Irving Hall. The room was elaborately decorated with flags hung up in shields and festoons, and O'Brien's Band furnished the music. A large company of ladies and gentlemen participated in the ball. The last dance was entitled "Home Run."

Rev. JOHN HALL, D.D., made an interesting address on the subject of "Books" before the Western Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening at No. 295 Hudson-street.

Company E, Eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia, turned their armory into a ball-room last evening. A military ball is always an attractive sight, and this one was in no way inferior to the others of the kind this season.

A fire occurred in the residence of Dr. WOOD, in Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, resulting in a loss of $1,500; insured.

BRIDGET COLLINS, aged 60, of Hoboken, fell on the corner of West Broadway and Thomas-street and fractured her leg. Taken to New-York Hospital.

JOHN COLEMAN, a sailor, was knocked down on the corner of Wall and Water streets by a hack driven by CHARLES COLLIER. He was removed to the New-York Hospital.

MICHAEL RYAN was struck by a New Haven Railroad train last evening, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, when he escaped with slight injuries.

The inmates of No. 7 Duane-street indulged in a general row last evening, when MICHAEL RODDIN was cut on the head by WALTER DEAN, and EMMA GOSS was wounded over the eye. Dr. ARMSTRONG dressed the wounds of these persons, and all of the belligerents were locked up by the Fourth Ward Police.

Brooklyn.

Some thieves attempted to rob HOGAN's dry-goods store in Myrtle, near Franklin-avenue, yesterday morning. Officer DEELUS, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, observed them in time to prevent any goods being taken away. They broke into the window, and were in the act of fishing out goods, when the officer alarmed them. They succeeded in outspeeding the officer.

A temperance meeting was held, under the auspices of Myrtle Division, No. 107, Sons of Temperance, in the church on the Heights, last evening. Stirring and eloquent addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. CUYLER, Rev. Dr. EDDY and Rev. Dr. SHAVER. The vocal efforts of Miss MARIE LOUISE SEGUIN and the performances of Mr. BURNAP on the organ contributed to the delight of the deeply-interested audience.

There was a large attendance at the Long Island Historical Society last evening, who listened with the most evident interest to Dr. BELL's glowing description of "The Flowers of the Sea."

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Judge TROY, JOHN GOODIES, who pleaded guilty of [illegible] larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for [illegible]; JOHN [illegible], for the same offence, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months; [illegible], for burglary, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months; and JOHN MCGAHN, for petit larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

At a late hour on Monday night some thieves effected an entrance to the beer saloon of F. [illegible], No. 89 [illegible]-street, E. D., and stole therefrom property and money to the value of $80, with which they escaped.

Yesterday afternoon ANDREW MURPHY fell from a scaffold in Myrtle-avenue, corner of Washington, and broke his leg. He was taken to his home in Myrtle-avenue, near Spencer-street.

The number of deaths in this city last week was 138.

New-Jersey.

A fire broke out yesterday at about 11 o'clock in the house of Mr. GEORGE SMITH, at No. 149 Warren-street, Jersey City. The house is situated in a block of six frame dwellings, owned by Mr. SMITH, each four stories in height, and the fire for a time threatened to consume the entire block. Commencing upon the second floor of the house occupied by Mr. SMITH, the flames spread rapidly and soon extended to the building next adjoining on the north side, which is also owned by Mr. SMITH and occupied as a grocery and dwelling by Mr. A. SCHWARTZ. The two upper floors of these two buildings were burnt out, the streams of water which were thrown upon the fire by the companies which were at work preventing its further spread. The furniture of both families was almost entirely ruined. That of Mr. SMITH, upon which there was a loss of about $1,500, was insured to the amount of $800 in the Mutual Insurance Company of Jersey City, while Mr. SCHWARTZ was uninsured. The buildings, which were damaged to the extent of $2,000, were insured for $2,400 in the Mutual.

Mr. JOHN MCNULTY, a resident of Jersey City, appeared before Justice ALDRIDGE, of Hudson City, yesterday morning and complained that on the evening previous JOHN BOTT, a saloon keeper at West End, acting in concert with Mrs. BOTT, had made an attempt to rob, and, perhaps, murder him. While waiting for a train at West End Station he had visited BOTT's saloon, where he took a drink of beer. When about to leave the place he was stopped, according to his assertion, by Mrs. BOTT, who presented a pistol at his breast, at the same time fastening the door to prevent his exit. BOTT also showed bloody intentions, so the affidavit runs, by advancing upon the prisoner, armed with a ponderous mallet. MCNULTY broke through the door and escaped. Upon laying his complaint before Justice ALDRIDGE, a warrant was issued for the arrest of the saloon keeper and his wife.

The inquest on the body of JAMES JOHNSON, who was found lying on the track of the Morris and Essex Railroad, near the tunnel, on the 11th inst., was resumed before Coroner WHITE, at Union Hill, yesterday. Three engineers employed on the road were examined, but nothing touching the cause of death was elicited from them. ROBERT LANGDERHOFF, the man who first discovered the dying man, testified to the facts as before reported, but threw no additional light upon the case. The case was then given to the jury, when a verdict of accidental death was returned.

A party of young boys, each aged about 16 years, were arrested in Newark on Monday night for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. They gave their names as Dennis Rourke, Patrick Salmon, Thomas Dolan, Thomas Youmans, Thomas Henry and Owen McGinnis. In quarreling among themselves in the Police Station they made disclosures which led to their detention upon a charge of larceny, a store in Orange having been robbed by them some time ago.

A woman who gave her name as OLIVE S. RAYMOND, who is also widely known throughout the country under different *aliases*, escaped recently from the Sheriff of Middlesex County, who had her in custody under an indictment for forgery. She has been arrested in Newark by the Chief of Police, and returned to the authorities of Middlesex County.

The propeller *Perry* was sunk in the Passaic, a short distance above the light-house yesterday, having struck the wreck of a barge which was sunk on Saturday last. None of the crew were injured, but the loss to the owners is somewhat large.

A little girl, aged 12 years, was run over at the Grove-street crossing of the Morris and Essex Railroad, in Hoboken, at about 5 o'clock last evening, and was seriously if not fatally injured. She was taken to her home in Madison-street.

The Jersey City Police Commissioners have suspended JOHN MCCOY, a patrolman, one month, for drunkenness, and MICHAEL BOWE three months for using insulting language to a superior officer.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions at Newark, yesterday, GEO. F. BROWN, THOMAS BROWN and CATHARINE COLLINS, tried for stealing coal from the cars at Milburn, were convicted. JOHN ANDERSON was found guilty of assault; MOSES WINTERS was acquitted of the same offence; JOSEPH J. WADE and FRITZ KOVEYMAN pleaded guilty to charges of assault and battery and were remanded for sentence.

Ex-Gov. Fenton at Home.

The Buffalo *Express* gives the following sketch of Senator-elect FENTON's response to the welcoming speech at his home in Jamestown on Saturday:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF JAMESTOWN: I am profoundly impressed by this hearty greeting of welcome at my home, and it is the more grateful to my feelings because it is unexpected. I can do no more now than to thank you for it with my whole heart. I return to you from the cares and responsibilities of a public trust to which your partialities have aided to elevate me, and it is gratifying to be made to feel, as I am by this demonstration, that my services heretofore have met the approval of my neighbors and friends.

Your representative, in tendering this hearty welcome in your behalf, has been pleased to allude to the new honors which my State has conferred upon me. It is my highest wish and most fervent hope that when I close the duties of that responsibility I shall not only meet your plaudits of honor and respect then as I do now, but that the welfare of my country may in some degree be advanced by the service. Again I thank you for this distinguishing mark of your approval and respect, wishing you, one and all, prosperity and happiness throughout the measure of your lives.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 26—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds easier at 75¾. Stocks quiet. Erie, 26¼; Illinois, 92¼.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 26—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens dull, and the sales of the day will not exceed 8,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands	11¾d.@11⅞d.
Middling Orleans	11¾d.@11⅞d.

The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 22d inst., since the last report, have been 5,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 35s.@35s. 3d. ℔ quarter for old mixed Western.

PRODUCE—Linseed Cakes are firmer, but not quotably higher.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 26—1 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 75¾. Stock quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 26—1 P. M.

PROVISIONS—Lard active at 74s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Bacon, 57s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

COTTON—The market opens dull at the following quotations:

Tres Ordinaire, on the spot	133f.
Low Middlings, afloat	136f.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 26—2 P. M.

The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is heavy and nominal.

BREADSTUFFS—California Wheat, 11s. 8d. ℔ cental; No. 2 Red Western firm but unchanged. Corn, 35s.@35s. 3d. ℔ quarter for Old Mixed Western, and 34s.@34s. 3d. for New.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 26—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenties, 75¾. Stocks quiet. Erie, 26; Illinois, 92¼.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 26—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed easier, but not quotably lower. Middling Uplands, 11¾d.@11⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.@11⅞d. The sales of the day have footed up 8,000 bales.

PRODUCE—Linseed Oil flat.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Tallow, 48s. ℔ cwt. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, afloat, buoyant.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

United States Five-twenties weak at 79¾ for the issue of 1862.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Petroleum unchanged.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Jan. 26—Evening.

Cotton closed easier: sales were made of Low Middlings, afloat, at 135f. ℔ cwt.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 26—Evening.

The Bourse closed firm; Rentes, 70f. 30c.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Exchange on London, 14¾@15¼ ℔ cent premium. Exchange on Paris, 2@2½ ℔ cent. premium. Exchange on the United States, short sight, in currency, 22¼@21¾ discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Exchange on New-York firm; rates unchanged. FLOUR quiet. Spring Extras, $5@6 50. WHEAT weak; No. 2 at $1 15; since 'Change, $1 14¾; No. 1 at $1 18¾@$1 21. CORN fairly active and advanced ½c.@¾c.; No. 2 Kiln-dried, 58c.; New, 54c.@55½c. OATS in fair demand; No. 2 at 48¼c. RYE firmer and advanced 1½c.; sales at $1 15@$1 25. BARLEY—No. 2 at $1 72½. WHISKY dull and nominal at 93c. PROVISIONS active and strong. PORK firm at $31 for cash. LARD firm at 20c.@20½c. Sweet Pickled Hams, 15½c.@17c.; Short Ribs, Loose, 15½c.; Cumberlands, Loose, 14¼c.@14½c.; Dry Salted Shoulders, Loose, 12¼c.@13c. GREASE—White, 13½c.; Yellow, 12½c.; Brown, 11½c.@12½c. DRESSED HOGS firm; advanced 25c.@50c.; sales at $12 75@$13. LIVE HOGS active and firm; advanced 15c.@25c.; Fair to Choice, $10 25@$10 85. CATTLE dull; good Cows to fleshy Steers, $5 25. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 104,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Rye, 2,500 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON nominal at 27½c. HEMP steady; Choice Undressed, 89c. FLOUR active for low grades, and prices unchanged. WHEAT in improved demand; prime to fancy Fall, $1 80@$2; No. 2 Spring, at elevator, $1 25. CORN firm and quiet at 70c.@72c. OATS—58c.@60c. BARLEY steady at $1 85@$2 05 for prime to choice Iowa Spring. RYE firmer at $1 25@$1 27. WHISKY very dull at 95c. PORK very firm and higher at $31@$31 50; sales for March 1 at $31. BULK MEATS active and higher; sales for future delivery of Country at 13c. for Shoulders; 15½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 16¼c. for Clear Sides, loose; City-packed Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 17c. BACON firm; sales of three days small; Shoulders, 14¼c. LARD excited; Tierce, 20c.; Keg, 21c. DRESSED HOGS active at $12 50@$12 75. CATTLE steady and firm at $3 50@$7. RECEIPTS to-day—1,700 bbls. Flour, 1,300 bushels Wheat, 6,800 bushels Corn, 1,300 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Barley, 1,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

FLOUR unchanged. GRAIN unchanged. COTTON dull; Middlings, 26c. WHISKY dull and nominal; prices lower; 95c. offered; 97c. asked. PROVISIONS buoyant, with an upward tendency; Mess PORK sold at $30 50; held at the close at $31; sales of Country Mess at $30 [illegible]. BULK MEATS higher; sales large; Shoulders, 12c.; Clear [illegible] [illegible] Bacon firm and in [illegible] Clear [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] Tuesday, Jan. 26.

COTTON steady; Middlings, 27¾c.@27½c.; sales [illegible] [illegible]. Yellow [illegible] Clarified, [illegible]. FLOUR firm and unchanged. CORN firm [illegible]. HAY [illegible]. OATS firm at 82c. BRAN dull at [illegible]. quiet; Prime, [illegible]. PORK has an upward tendency [illegible]. BACON firm; Shoulders, 15¼c.; Clear Sides, [illegible]. LARD active; Tierce, 20¼c.; Keg, 21½c. [illegible]. WHISKY dull and unchanged. COFFEE firm and unchanged.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

FLOUR very dull; small sales No. 1 Spring, city ground, at $7@$7 25. WHEAT nominal and neglected. CORN in good demand for new, which advanced on the close; sales early at 75c. for New on the track; later at 76c.@76½c., and held at close at 78c. OATS dull; sales of one car load at 62½c. on track. RYE dull; sales 100 bushels at $1 26, in store. BARLEY quiet; 1,000 bushels Canada at $2 05, delivered. SEEDS firm at $9 for Medium Clover; $3 75 for Timothy; $2 60 for Flax; $10 for Pearin Clover. PORK firm at $31. LARD steady at 21½c. DRESSED HOGS nominal at $13 50@$14. HIGHWINES—$1, in five and ten barrel lots.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

FLOUR dull; sales 800 bbls., at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $10 for White; $11 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 79; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 50; White Canada at $2 05@$2 25. CORN quiet; sales No. 1 at $1 03. OATS selling in small lots at 68c. for Western. BARLEY held at $2@$2 05 for Canadian. RYE inactive. CORN MEAL $2 37 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $36@$38 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 96c.; to Albany, 67c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

COTTON unchanged. CLOVERSEED, $9@$9 25. FLOUR dull and weak but unchanged, except Pennsylvania Extra Family, which sold at $8@$8 75. WHEAT dull and weak; Red, $1 80@$1 85; Amber unchanged. RYE sells slowly at $1 60@$1 62. CORN very quiet; New Yellow at 88c.@91c. OATS steady at 71c.@75c. PETROLEUM firm; Crude, 22½c.; Refined, 34c.@34½c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY dull at 98c.@$1 02.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

FLOUR more active, but unchanged. WHEAT active, but a shade lower; No. 1 at $1 20; No. 2 at $1 14. OATS active and nominal. CORN quiet; New, 55c.@56c. RYE active and higher; No. 1 at $1 12. BARLEY nominal. PROVISIONS firmer and higher; City MESS PORK, $29 50@$30; sugar-cured HAMS, 16½c.@16¾c. LARD—Prime City, 20c. DRESSED HOGS firm at $12 75@$13. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

TOBACCO—Sales 265 hhds.; New common Lugs to cutting Leaf at $5@$27 50. COTTON, 28c. MESS PORK, $31. LARD, 20c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 13½c.@14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.@17c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 14¾c.@15c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c.@18c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.@18½c., all packed. WHISKY—Raw, free, $1. FLOUR—Superfine, $5 75@$6 25. WHEAT—$1 75@$1 85. OATS, 60c.@62c. CORN, 61c.@62c. RYE, $1 42@$1 45.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

FLOUR quiet and steady; Treble Extra, $10. WHEAT easier; Amber, $1 69½@$1 70, on the spot; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 90; No. 1 Spring, $1 10. CORN active; New, 65½c., on the spot; 66c.@66½c., for Old; Michigan, 70c. OATS steady at 57c.@57½c. RYE active at $1 27@$1 28. BARLEY in good demand at $1 75 for No. 1. DRESSED HOGS quiet and steady at $12 75@$13. MESS PORK firm at $30.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 26.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 529 head; prices advanced ½c. ℔ ℔., with an active trade; sales of Extra at $13 50@$14; first quality, $12 25@$13; second quality, $10 75@$11 75; third quality, $8@$10. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 3,114; there has been a fair activity in the market, and prices remain firm on all grades with a growing demand; sales at 4c.@7½c. ℔ ℔.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

COTTON dull; Middling Uplands nominally 28¾c. FLOUR dull; low grades firm; WHEAT dull; Prime Red, $2 30@$2 35. CORN firm; sales of White at 87c.@88c.; Yellow at 85c.@87c. OATS firm at 70c.@75c. RYE firm at $1 55@$1 60. MESS PORK firm at $31 50. BACON active; Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.@18½c.; Shoulders, 15¼c.@15½c. HAMS, 20c. LARD active at 20c.@20½c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

FLOUR—Heavy sales for exports. Three ships for Hong Kong take full cargoes, and three others are up for Hong Kong and Manilla, which will also carry large quantities, as will the China steamer, which sails on the 4th of February. Market firm at $4 75@$5 75. WHEAT quiet at $1 75@$1 80. Legal tenders, 74.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

COTTON nominal at 27½c.; receipts, 2,257 bales; exports, 291 bales. FLOUR quiet. CORN, 68c.@70c. OATS, 70c. PORK, 32c. LARD, 20c.@21c. BULK MEATS firm; Shoulders, 13½c.; Sides, 17¼c.@17½c. DRESSED HOGS, $12@$12 50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Jan. 26.

COTTON opened at 27c. for Low Middling. Market closed quiet with holders asking an advance. Sales 550 bales. Middlings nominally, 27½c.; sellers asking 28c. Receipts, 1,690 bales; exports coastwise, 1,705 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Jan. 26.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE weak at 52c.@52½c. RESIN active at $2@$3 50. CRUDE TURPENTINE steady at $2 25@$3 40. TAR active at $2 80. COTTON weak at 26¾c.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

COTTON—Sales 500 bales at 27¼c.@27½c. Market closed quiet, holders asking outside rates. Receipts, 1,197 bales.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 26.

SPERM and WHALE OILS are in good request; in Sperm, sales have been made of 285 bbls. at $2 ℔ gallon.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 26.

COTTON closed weak; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 1,779 bales; Middlings, 27½c.; exports coastwise, 177 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 26.

COTTON market more active, but prices remain unchanged; sales, 600 bales; receipts, 645 bales; Middlings, 26c.@26¼c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 105¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26¼; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57¼. Gold, 136¾.

[Advertisement.]

ROUGH, WINTRY, CHANGEABLE WEATHER produces Catarrhs, Coughs, Disorders of the Lungs, &c., which JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as promptly cures, if faithfully administered. Sold everywhere.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Holsatia	Jan. 13	Hamburg	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Java	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Jan. 28	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
France	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Jan. 30	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Eagle	Jan. 28	New-York	Havana.
Granada	Jan. 30	New-York	Vera Cruz

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Cuba*, close at the General Post Office at 9:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 10:30 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 15	Sun sets	5 11	Moon rises	5 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	7 00	Gov. Island	7 49	Hell Gate	9 11

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Kangaroo, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool via Halifax, John G. Dale; Java, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Cella, (Br.,) Glendell, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Carroll, Vardy, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Millville, Renear, Philadelphia, W. B. Vondersmith; Rapidan, Mallory, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Abbie Hyerson, (Br.,) Dennis, London, R. R. Morgan & Son; Peruvian, Thompson, Yokohama, R. R. Merchant.

Barks Adelheim, (N. G.,) Nielsen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Meincke & Co.; Pallas, (Norw.,) Winsner, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Meincke & Co.; R. H. Fisk, Emery, New-Orleans, W. H. Brigham.

Brigs Union Star, (Br.,) Merriam, Aspinwall, R. R. Merchant; Sea Nymph, (Br.,) Forrest, Matanzas, Hutton, Watson & Co.; Swartvik, (Swed.,) Nasholm, Marseilles, Funch, Meincke & Co.; Cito, (Dan.,) Kallesen, Trieste, Funch, Meincke & Co.; Ida, Williams, Cardenas, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners Nevada, Doughty, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; S. S. Rowe, Love, Norfolk, C. E. Staples; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; H. W. McColly, Jessup, Kingston, R. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Rob. Smith, Baisden, New-Haven, G. R. Rackett & Bro.; Athlete, Purdy, Campobello, N. B.; N. R. Reebe, Lorise, Mobile, N. L. McCready & Co.; A. H. Whitmore, Goss, Baltimore, C. E. Staples.

Arrived.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison, Jan. 24, 7 A. M., 20 miles N. of Cape Romain, passed steamship Marmoha, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Eliza S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Worcester, Childs, Baltimore, with mdse. to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

Steamship Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Jan. 23, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Brig Amy, (of Plymouth, Eng.,) Pinkham, Palermo Nov. 19, via Gibraltar Dec. 14, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley. Had severe gales from E. to N. W. for past week; remainder of the passage fine weather. Jan. 16, lat. 35, lon. 64 30, exchanged signals with a Norwegian brig showing the letters J. L. H. P. of the commercial code.

Schr. Laguna, (of Machias,) Johnson, Demerara 23 [illegible], with sugar to [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

Schr. [illegible], [illegible], Virginia.

Schr. [illegible], [illegible], Edwards, Hartford.

Schr. [illegible], [illegible].

Schr. White Rock, [illegible], Glenwood.

Schr. Baltimore, Hemmingway, New-Haven.

Schr. Miranda, Hardy, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Central, Roberts, Providence.

Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem.

BELOW—Brig Messenger, (Br.,) McCully, from Nassau via Ragged Island.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Cella, for London; Hammonia, for Hamburg; Kangaroo, for Liverpool via Halifax; Rapidan, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Niagara, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 26—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia; ship F. N. Thayer, Kennebunk; brig L. Staples, Bonaire.

The steamer Saxon reports last evening she saw a steamer at anchor off the Horseshoe, supposed to be the Jeannette, from New-Orleans for Boston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 26—Arr. steamship Champion, from New-York; schr. Lulu, from New-York.

Sld. steamships James Adger, for New-York; Falcon, for Baltimore.

EDGARTOWN, Jan. 26—Arr. steamer St. Louis, from New-Orleans for Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 26—Arr. brigs Christian and Frances Jane, from Rio for Baltimore.

Passed out—Brigs Echo, for Matanzas, and Red Wing, for Rio.

In the Roads—Schrs. William Arthur, for Portland; Jno. McAdams, for Belfast; Ada Walton, for Boston, and Carrie Holmes, for Jersey City.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 26—Arr. bark Cumberland, of Yarmouth, N. S., with lumber from Pensacola for Liverpool, leaking badly.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 26—Arr. steamships Wyoming, from Philadelphia; Fannie, from Baltimore; brig Chas. Miln, from Boston; schrs. Charles Dennis, from Boston; Clara Ewell, from Portland.

Sld. bark Albert Dursise, for Scotland; steamship Leo, for New-York; schr. E. T. Weer, for Jacksonville.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26—Arr. ship Amaranth, from Cardiff.

Old. ship Duke of Edinburg, for Cork.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 26—Arr. steamship Rebecca Clyde, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—The steamer Alve struck on a wreck last night, six miles below the city, and sunk, with a partial cargo of sugar, molasses, rice, oranges, and about 50 passengers. All the passengers, books and papers were saved. The boat will probably be raised.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Jan. 26—Arr. this evening, steamship Columbia.

At Milk River, Jam., Jan. 11, brig Stromness, for New-York in 3 days.

At Demerara, Jan. 7, bark Albacore and brig Milwaukee, for New-York in 5 days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 26.—The Cunard steamship Aleppo, Capt. Harrison, which left New-York on the 14th inst., arrived at this port at 9 o'clock this morning, all well.

The England arrived yesterday.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY.

A VARIETY OF NEW PATTERNS IN

ENGLISH STERLING SILVERWARE.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH RESTORED WITHOUT MEDICINE.

DYSPEPSIA, (INDIGESTION,) CONSTIPATION, DEBILITY, COUGH, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, ALL NERVOUS, LIVER, BILIOUS AND STOMACH COMPLAINTS, ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED ONLY BY DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH-RESTORING

REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD,

as proved by 70,000 cases which had been considered hopeless. A few are quoted:

Cure No. 68,413—The Pope's health restored by DU BARRY'S FOOD.

ROME, July 21, 1868.

The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since abandoning all other remedies, he has confined himself entirely to DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, of which he consumes a plateful at every meal. It has produced a surprisingly beneficial effect on his health, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent Food too highly.—*From the Gazette du Midi, July 25.*

Cure 58,614—Of the Marchioness de Brihan, of seven years' liver complaint, wasting away, debility, nervousness, irritability, with a nervous palpitation all over; bad digestion, constant sleeplessness, and the most intolerable nervous agitation.

Cure 52,612—Of the Dowager Countess of Castlestuart, of indigestion, bile, great nervousness, irritability and hysteria of many years' standing.

Cure 46,814—Of fifty years' indescribable agony of dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness and vomiting.

MARIA JOLLY, of Lyme, Norfolk.

Cure 45,472—Of dyspepsia—From the Right Honorable the Lord Stuart de Decies, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Waterford: "I have derived much benefit from your excellent food."

STUART DE DECIES.

The REVALENTA ARABICA saves fifty times its cost in medicine, and costs less than ordinary food. In tins, 1 lb., $1 25; 2 lbs., $2 25; 12 lbs., $10.

Also the

REVALENTA CHOCOLATE,

in half-pound packets, $1 50.

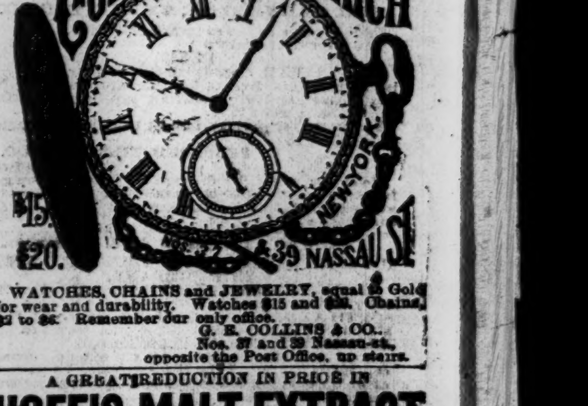
Copies of cures may be had gratis of

DU BARRY & CO.,

No. 163 William-st., New-York,

and through all chemists and grocers in the State.

$15 THE CELEBRATED COLLINS METAL WATCH. $20



WATCHES, CHAINS and JEWELRY, equal to Gold for wear and durability. Watches $15 and $20. Chains, $2 to $6. Remember our only office.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.,

Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st.,

opposite the Post Office, up stairs.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE IN

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

BEVERAGE—TONIC—INVIGORATOR.

Remedy for throat, chest, lungs and stomach. Substitute for ale and other alcoholic drinks.

The undersigned having been appointed by Mr. Leopold Hoff (who first introduced this wonderful preparation into America) SOLE AGENT for the United States and British Provinces for HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT is enabled to offer to the public the GENUINE IMPORTED

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT at

REDUCED PRICE OF $4 50 PER DOZEN.

As a guarantee of genuineness, every bottle put up by me shall bear my initials, J. S. P., blown in the glass and burned on the cork, and every label a fac-simile of my signature.

JOS. S. PEDERSEN, 2 1-2 MURRAY-ST.

Successor to Hoff's Malt Extract Depot.

A. J. LUMBAGO, ESQ.:

SIR: I hereby appoint the

Comic News,

of which you are editor, the OFFICIAL COMIC ORGAN of my administration.

Hoping that you may attain a circulation of 1,000,000 on that line,

I am, yours truly,

U. S. GRANT.

THE COMIC NEWS, copiously illustrated, is now ready at all newsdealers'. 10 cents a copy.

The AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, General Agents, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

SYMMETRIZER

EXPANDS THE CHEST AND LUNGS.

INQUIRE OF YOUR TAILOR.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

STEINWAY HALL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1869.

GRAND CONCERT,

For the benefit of the

LADIES' SOCIETY FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

With the assistance of the following array of talent:

Baroness AUGUSTE VON BARNDORF,

Mme. GAZZANIGA, Prima Donna.

Herr OLE BULL, Violinist.

Herr FERDINAND VON INTEN, Pianist.

Mr. WILLIAM CANDIDUS, Tenor.

Mr. FRED. STEINS, Baritone.

ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets can be had at Steinway Hall and at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.